

SCRAP WILL HELP
OUR SCRAPPERS
BEAT THE AXIS!

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

★ 1 STAR
EDITION

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The Battle of Stalingrad: NEW NAZI ATTACKS REPULSED

Anti-Inflation Bill Goes Before Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Senate votes tomorrow on amendments to the administration anti-inflation legislation. A show-down fight is expected against the attempts of the so-called "Farm Bloc" to wreck the President's program to fix prices and to stabilize the nation's war economy.

The "Farm Bloc" is actually a collection of obstructionists, defeatists and political reactionaries who are using the name of the farmers to cover up a conspiracy to block the anti-inflation measure. It has proposed an amendment to the measure which would add an extra

Manpower Control Problem to Be Probed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Chairman Harry S. Truman, D. Mo., of the Senate committee investigating conduct of the war, tonight named a subcommittee to study the need for "more centralized" manpower control as a means of alleviating the acute labor shortage faced by farms and war industries.

3 - Ships A Day Goal Seen Here

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Shipyarders are now turning out two ships a day and the government's goal of three a day will be reached this month, Maritime Commission officials said today while the nation celebrated "Victory Fleet Day," the first anniversary of the launching of a victory ship in World War No. 2.

Among the high ranking officials who joined in the observance was Sir Arthur Salter, British member of the Joint Merchant Shipping Board, who declared that the United Nations together are now producing new cargo ships at a rate that offsets sinkings by Axis submarines.

In an address during the Sunday Symphony (CBS), he emphasized the importance of shipping in the global war and said:

"Without enough ships, you might have to fight at home—and alone, on your own soil and without allies. The Russians, the British and the rest need reinforcements."

"How soon victory comes will, therefore, depend upon how quickly we can carry America's strength across the seas. . . . From now on, unless the enemy's attacks are more successful, we shall have more ships each month to carry troops and

(Continued on Page 2)

The group, headed by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, D. W. Va., will hear testimony of Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, tomorrow.

Truman appointed the subcommittee after repeated warnings by War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and other officials that the nation may be confronted with a food shortage and a bogged-down armament program unless the government is authorized to "draft" workers for essential industries and agriculture.

Emphasizing that men must serve where they are best fitted during a national emergency, Truman said the subcommittee's investigation will include such topics as the rivalry for labor among various industries—a practice that has led to widespread "pirating" of workers, and the competition for manpower between industry and the armed forces, and industry and agriculture.

"Wage rates, insofar as they affect

(Continued on Page 4)

Cards Take League Flag

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27 (UP).—The St. Louis Cardinals, who appeared hopelessly out of the running a little more than a month ago, won the National League pennant today by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 9 to 2.

(Details on Sports Page)

Arms for the Offensive



These members of Packard Local 130, United Auto Workers, CIO, are the proud possessors of War Production Board awards for outstanding individual war production. Left to right, holding their awards, are, front row: William H. Switzer, Max B. Harris, John Hook, Harry Gielniak; back row: Peter Cofie, George Smolarek, I. S. Clar, and Fred Ospedale.

Southern Editor Stirs Race Hatred to Weaken Morale

By ERIC WEBBER
Working in league with the "White Supremacy" gang of Eugene Talmadge, Governor of Georgia, David Clark, editor of a textile manufacturer's paper in Charlotte, N. C., has:

- (1) Incited race riots.
- (2) Called upon white Southern soldiers to "kill" those who try to force them into a "social equality" movement.
- (3) Branded our war administration fascist.
- (4) And sabotaged the war effort.

Irrefutable evidence of Clark's seditious writings and activity were given to the Daily Worker by prominent trade union leaders in the South.

This man is guilty of treason. Quoting pro-fascist Eugene Talmadge in an editorial on Aug. 15, Clark added to Talmadge's malicious attack on the Negro people by stating that:

"The most damnable of all is the movement to force army blood banks to mix Negro blood with that of whites."

"Southern boys who are going to fight for their country are told that if they are wounded in the service of their country, they must, in spite of the traditions of the South, submit to having Negro blood put in their veins."

Then in one of the most flagrant calls to murder, Clark editorially says, "Most of them would kill those who forced them to submit to any such infusion."

In the same editorial, David Clark gives the cue to the Ku Klux Klan, the "White Supremacy" mob and other bourgeois Fascist group.

"That the movement for the promotion of social equality is well organized is shown not only by the publicity such as Mrs. Roosevelt was induced to give, but by incidents which are happening here and there."

Calling for open rebellion against

(Continued on Page 4)

Mr. Newsdealer:
Here is a facsimile of the coupon which Daily Worker readers use to send to newsdealers. We publish it here in order to remind newsdealers that the Daily Worker will give cash for each coupon.

MR. NEWSDEALER:
Your dealer or agent will send this coupon to the Daily Worker.
5
L. A. Wallack
Circulation Manager

To Readers:
You can help your dealer by depositing complete coupon books each week. Your paper will then be available daily.

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 28 (UP).—German troops have forged ahead in house-to-house fighting through one area of Stalingrad but have lost more buildings in another, while northwest of the city the Red Army repulsed attacks and wiped out 2,500 enemy troops, the Soviet High Command announced today.

Soviet defenders repulsed German attacks in most quarters of the Stalingrad metropolitan area, the midnight communique said, and they killed 600 Germans in one sector where the enemy was dislodged from a number of buildings.

"A particularly tense engagement took place in one sector, where the Germans succeeded in forging ahead somewhat," the High Command asserted. "In this sector fighting is going on for every house."

Soviet shock forces counter-attacked the advancing German vanguard, the communique said, and destroyed 200 enemy tanks, 10 machine guns and three mortars, in addition to capturing prisoners and equipment.

To the northwest, where a Red Army assault was pressing heavily against the German flank, the Soviets destroyed 18 tanks and armored cars, 30 guns of various caliber, four six-barreled mortars, nine machine guns and three planes in addition to killing 2,500 enemy troops, the communique said.

The newspaper Pravda reported that 1,000,000 Germans were fighting in and around Stalingrad, and said it was a force with which the Nazi Command had planned to extend the southern front to the Caspian Sea, preliminary to an offensive against Moscow and eventually against Britain.

Semi-official front dispatches earlier had said that the Russians had captured a line of blockhouses and a fortified height northwest of Stalingrad, killing 2,000 German troops, and that inside the city 1,200 invaders were slain and several buildings recaptured.

The High Command said that in one Stalingrad sector German infantry supported by 40 tanks attacked a Soviet position, eight times in the course of a day, but all onslaughts were repulsed and 10 enemy tanks shot up or burned. German equipment captured in

(Continued on Page 2)

RAF Raids Tobruk, Fires Outer Harbor

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (UP).—Light bombers of the South African Air Force last night started several fires and caused a violent explosion at Axis landing fields in the Sidi Haneish area, 205 miles west of Alexandria, and RAF medium bombers attacked shipping and harbor facilities at Tobruk, it was announced tonight.

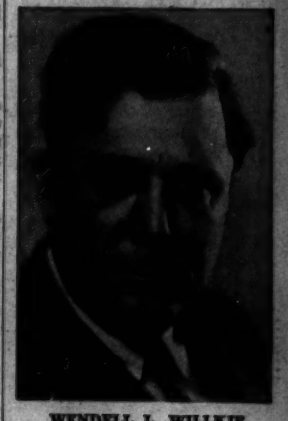
A column of black smoke was seen pouring from Tobruk's outer harbor after the raid. An Axis camp 10 miles west of Tobruk also was attacked. No planes were lost in the night operations despite fierce anti-aircraft fire.

Meanwhile, the Middle Eastern command reported that anti-aircraft guns shot down two bombers from an Axis formation which attacked the Kufra oasis in Libya Friday.

Army Bomber Falls

CLEARWATER, Fla., Sept. 27 (UP).—A two-motored Army bomber crashed today in the Gulf of Mexico two and a half miles off Clearwater Beach. The number of casualties was not immediately available.

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Willkie Feted at Kremlin

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (UP).

Premier Joseph Stalin hosted President Roosevelt last night at a "most cordial" dinner honoring Wendell L. Willkie in the huge Kremlin banquet hall.

It was a farewell banquet for Willkie, who flew with U. S. Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley to Khabarovsk today. From there he will proceed to Chungking for conferences with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The banquet was described as one of the most intimate ever held

(Continued on Page 2)

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Lord Strabolgi, chief Labor whip in the House of Lords, said in a speech at Wimbledon today that Wendell L. Willkie's statement in Moscow yesterday regarding the urgency of a second front was "highly significant" and required an authoritative answer by Britain's War Cabinet "without delay."

He demanded to know whether preparations for a second front were initiated as soon as Germany attacked Russia.

for a visiting foreigner in Moscow.

The 30 guests, except for British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, were Russian and American political and military leaders.

The atmosphere, Willkie said, was most cordial and the informality surprised him.

Stalin first toasted President Roosevelt and then proposed one for Willkie. Standley toasted Stalin and Willkie toasted British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Willkie said Stalin was in his best form, joking and teasing Willkie and the interpreters and displaying numerous little courtesies such as lighting Willkie's cigarettes and filling the wine glasses of his guests.

(Continued on Page 2)

Best Man in the Senate: Claude Pepper of Florida

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—For the Daily Worker of last Monday I wrote a story about a man who might be described, although the competition is fierce, as the worst member of the Senate. I refer to that nauseating old spectacle, Cotton Ed Smith.

This Monday it is extremely appropriate to have printed a story about a man who might well be described as the best member of the Senate, and that is not to damn him with faint praise.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is entitled to all the praise that can be accorded him for his speech last Thursday in support of President Roosevelt's price-control program. Despite all the pressure that could be brought against him by the "farm" bloc and political circumstances in his own state, Pepper made the most eloquent, comprehensive and clear-thinking speech yet made on this issue.

He showed that the issue involved far more than the question of stabilizing farm prices, that it was part of the great conflict raging in Stalingrad, Africa, China—



SEN. CLAUDE PEPPER

wherever this war of the people is being waged.

He bluntly told his colleagues that the debate was not a game. While many of them squirmed and glanced apprehensively at the press gallery, he warned them that they were failing the nation in its hour

of peril—they who had voted to send young men "to death or to mangled bodies."

Pepper condemned the "farm" organizations for ignoring the poor farmer, acknowledging as he spoke that his words would "cost me votes in my state."

IMPORTANT ROLE

During the crucial days of the week ahead, Pepper will continue to play an important part in supporting the President.

The Florida Senator acted as forcefully on this issue as he has on the parallel question of the Second Front. He is the only member of the Senate who has actively supported President Roosevelt's statement that the war must be won on the battlefields of Europe. For months he has called for an offensive. He has spoken at Second Front rallies all over the country, urging the people to make themselves heard, brushing aside the defeatist argument that the Second Front is solely a military problem.

The sleek, corpulent men who call themselves "farm" leaders may persuade some of the "bankers with

(Continued on Page 3)

U.S. Negro Troops Show 'Great Style And Ability,' Says British General

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UP).—Yelling "up and at 'em, let's get 'em," American Negro troops stole the show at weekend anti-invasion maneuvers at Mersey-side and were praised by the British general in charge.

"They showed great style and ability," the general said. "They had to defend a bridge and a factory. Although the enemy was suc-

cessful in his first attack, the Americans counter-attacked, took the enemy by surprise and recaptured the strong point. Their initiative was splendid."

The Negro troops were commanded by a white officer, Capt. James T. Stewart, Winfred, Mont. It was the first time that American forces have participated in British military and home guard defense maneuvers.

But We Still Maintain Relations With Vichy: Laval's Police Jail Hundreds of U. S. Citizens

The Senate's Best Man---Claude Pepper

(Continued from Page 1)

phibitors" to vote against Pepper, but they will find it extremely difficult to convince the small farmer of the South, the tenant farmer, the despairing sharecropper and his family who are struggling at the fringe of existence.

Pepper comes from these real farmers, and he has not forgotten them. He was born on a 120-acre farm in east Alabama. His father bought the land with 4-cent cotton, which had to be hauled three miles at a time by mule to a small market twelve miles away. When the future Senator was 10, his family moved to a small town so he could go to school. He drove the family milk cow all the way to town himself.

As a youth, Claude Pepper worked in the steel mills at Bessemer, Alabama, and taught school at nearby Dothan before being able to supplement his public school education.

He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1921 and three years later received his degree from Harvard Law School, where he

Bolivian Tin Going to Axis, Unionist Bares

By Andrew Gordon

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 27 (AP).—Salvador Ocampo, secretary of the Chilean Workers' Confederation and member of the Congressional Committee Investigating Fascist Activities, who recently exposed the shipment of Chilean copper and nitrates to the Axis through Spain and Portugal, announced that his committee had obtained information that Bolivian tin is also being shipped to the Axis. Ocampo's revelation has created widespread indignation among Bolivian tin miners.

"The Chilean merchant ship Alfonso," Ocampo declared, "recently left the Chilean port Talcahuano with 600 tons of tin and a cargo of Diesel oil, part of which was handed over to another ship on the high seas. As far as the intermediaries in this deal are concerned, I am in a position to give exact data. The firm Lehman and Moseley and the shipping agents Maura Coll and Company in Buenos Aires regularly import nitrates from Chile and tin from Bolivia and deliver these vital raw materials to Spanish and Portuguese ships leaving for Europe. This traffic is one of the results of our continued diplomatic relations with the Axis."

Ocampo named the following ships as participating in the transport of metals from the west coast of South America to Brazilian and Argentinian ports: the Rio Albu, El Alencar, Rio Dulce, Arica, Aranca and Antofagasta. It was recently revealed that the El Alencar, besides carrying tin and nickel, has given the position of Brazilian ships in code to German and Italian submarines.

Ocampo insisted on behalf of Chilean labor that this trade be stopped. He also praised the copper miners of Sewell for frustrating an attempt by a Nazi agent named Nurtse to flood one of the most important copper mines in Chile. The Miners' Federation, when Nurtse was arrested, drew attention to the fact that he had called for an immediate strike during the recent wage dispute between the miners and the mining companies.

ranked among the first six of his class. After teaching law at the University of Arkansas for one term, Pepper hung out his shingle in Perry, Florida, a small lumber town. He climbed into politics via the State Legislature and the State Democratic Executive Committee. In 1934 he was narrowly defeated by the veteran U. S. Senator Park Trammel. Two years later he was elected without opposition to the seat left vacant by the death of Senator U. Fletcher.

Pepper fought constantly and aggressively for relief to the unemployed, and helped defeat a resolution condemning the sitdown strikes. His overwhelming renomination with the support of President Roosevelt in 1938 jolted the tory coalition in Congress and helped unfreeze the wage-hour bill. He is now sponsoring the anti-poll tax bill in the Senate.

A fluent speaker, Pepper told several stirring stories in his speech last week in an effort to bring the war home to the Senate. One story told of his meeting the day before with Ludmila Pavlichenko, the heroic girl sniper from the Soviet Union. He referred to her as...

"A young woman, about 25 years of age, well-educated, cultured, who, having looked forward to a creative and useful life in a growing civilization, in what she had reason to believe would be a better world, has now been officially recognized as having with her own sharp eyes, her own delicate and sure fingers, and her own steady courage, taken the lives of more than 300 men of an enemy army."

CHALLENGES COPPERHEADS

That speech was not the first in which Pepper challenged the Copperhead forces in the Senate. A few moments before the first session of the 76th Congress adjourned on Aug. 5, 1939, while many Senators were smiling glassily, slapping each other on the back and dashing for their 25-cent-a-mile travel allowance, Pepper rose dramatically.

"I cannot let Congress adjourn," he stated, "without lifting my voice to decry those who have been willing to scuttle the American Government and the American people, and jeopardize the peace of the world, because they hate Roosevelt..."

"I accuse this Machiavellian alliance of fostering and encouraging unhappy division in the ranks of labor, not because they love one side more than the other, but because they want to keep the working man helpless and supine, so that they shall continue to hold him in the tight clutches of economic bondage."

"I shall fight them because I am a young man, and they work to destroy young men's inheritance. I shall fight the spirit of that combination because I am a Southerner, and because they stand for the South I love. I charge that they would rather turn the efforts of the government to the aid of the organized money power of the nation, than to make it possible for the people of my state, and the South where I was born, to get the education, to be healthy and to make a living like honorable men."

Those remarks could be restated even more strongly today.

U. S. Fighter Planes Attack Japanese

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (UP).—American fighter planes attacked a Japanese truck column on the road between Lungling and Chefang, southwest of Yunnan, destroying ten trucks and a staff car, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced today in a communique.

Women Navy Yard Workers



For the first time in its 141-year history women mechanics are working in the New York Navy yard. Irving Himmel is fingerprinting the new war workers.

New Nazi Attacks Are Repulsed at Stalingrad

Anti-Inflation Bill Goes To Senate

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their organizations, as well as many from local labor organizations. The National Farmers Union renewed its demand for a "master production-manpower program" to meet war production—food as well as armaments—and military needs.

Pending its establishment, the union said "farmers, their sons and hired men" should be kept on the farms to prevent a shutdown of operations.

The request was contained in a telegram from M. W. Thatcher, legislative chairman, to all senators. The union is the only farm group which has opposed the farm bloc's proposal to create a higher farm price level to include farm labor costs.

Thatcher said the relief afforded by the proposal would be "negligible," that a cross-section report to the union indicates that farmers feel present prices are adequate, and the only solution to the farm problem is creation of an over-all manpower plan.

"Increased prices for farm products cannot hope to secure the manpower to assure agricultural production," he said. "A change in the formula for determining parity price will not solve the production problem. It is our conclusion that the relief obtainable by inclusion of a wage scale in the parity price is negligible."

Formosans and Koreans Stage Uprising

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (UP).—The New China Daily reported today that Formosan and Korean troops in Canton had inflicted thousands of casualties on the Japanese in an uprising.

The next day 88 Koreans and four Formosans were executed, the newspaper said.

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the Stalingrad fighting included two guns, 23 machine guns, two trench mortars, 60,000 cartridges, 500 mines, and other material, the communique said.

Soviet forces guarding the approaches to the Grozny oil fields battled large German tank and infantry forces, and in one sector withdrew from a populated place under the pressure of numerically superior enemy units, The High Command said.

In fighting for a railway station a Soviet unit demolished five armored cars and one whippet tank, the communique added.

A Soviet unit occupied several heights and inhabited localities in the Black Sea area southeast of Novorossiisk, the late Red Army announcement revealed.

In one day's fighting there the Red Army wiped out 1,200 Germans, destroyed six tanks and five machine guns, and captured four trench mortars. Eleven German planes were destroyed in two raids on enemy airbases, the High Command reported.

Along the upper Don far to the north the Soviets cleared the Germans from a grove which had been contested stubbornly for several days above Voronezh, the communique said.

Japanese Commander Joins His Ancestors

CHUNGKING, Sept. 27 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Nogi Sakai, a leading Japanese commander, has been killed in action at Lank in Chekiang Province, a Chinese communique reported today.

Sakai, 53, graduated from the war college in Tokyo and saw service in Manchuria.

Down 2 Axis Bombers

CAIRO, Sept. 27 (UP).—British anti-aircraft fire shot down two Axis bombers which raided the Kufra Oasis Sept. 25, a British General Headquarters communique said today.

Quislingites Balk, Nazis Make Arrests

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of Nazis are reportedly held in them, he said.

"At one camp every sixth man has been shot," he said. "Transportation continually are passing through west coast towns filled with disarmed, degraded German soldiers, some of them in chains."

Among those who committed suicide in Oslo, he said, was a German named Woelke who was second in command of the German culture center in Norway.

Private reports received here said that during Friday's bombing of Oslo Norwegian patriots hoisted flags when the RAF planes appeared and shouted "the British have come."

One RAF bomb was reported to have hit a Gestapo building in Oslo and when the raid began Quisling led members of his party in the race to air-raid shelters.

Smoke was reported still rising from the ruins of bombed buildings late Saturday.

Willkie Is Feted At Kremlin

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brought time and again into his remarks.

At one point Willkie remarked to Stalin: "You always keep your eye on the ball."

Stalin didn't understand the literal translation and asked its meaning.

Willkie, using golf terms, explained it and Stalin replied "That's a very good phrase; I certainly try to keep my eye on the ball."

Willkie was surprised to hear from Stalin that he had been in London in 1907 attending an International Socialist Conference. Willkie described the present appearance of London and the effect of German bombings.

Among the banquet guests were U. S. Brig. Gen. Philip Faymonville and Follett Bradley; Col. Joseph Michels, U. S. military attaché at Moscow; Soviet Foreign Minister Viacheslav M. Molotov; Vice-Chancellor for Foreign Affairs Dekanozov, and Constantine Oumansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Willkie conferred briefly this morning with British Ambassador Kerr and then rushed for the airport, sporting a crude birch cane made from a tree planted by the Russian author, Leo Tolstoy.

The cane was the gift of Tolstoy's granddaughter and was one of many presents he received from his newly-made Soviet friends. He will deliver a similar cane to President Roosevelt.

Kulyshev dispatches said Willkie was met by Sergei Zarubkin, Chief of the American Department in the Soviet Foreign Office, and other Russian dignitaries and military leaders.

VICHY, Sept. 27 (UP).—Hundreds of American citizens were rounded up in the occupied zone by French police during the week-end and turned over to German authorities, who interned some of them in the monkey house of the Bois de Boulogne zoo in Paris, reports from that city said tonight.

Will Reach Three Ships A Day Goal

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supplies to the field of action."

The day's celebrations were highlighted by ceremonies at the Baltimore yard of the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipbuilding Company where the first Liberty ship—the Patrick-Heury—went down the ways one year ago today.

Maritime Commission officials said shipyards are turning out merchantmen so fast that the nation's goal of three ships a day will be attained this month. The building rate, they said, reached one ship a day in April and was stepped up to two-a-day in June.

Congratulatory messages on the shipyard's accomplishments began pouring into the commission yesterday.

Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, in a message to Chairman Emory S. Land, commended the agency on accomplishing a "miracle," pointing out that "every existing production record... has been smashed." Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said news that the commission was up to schedule was most "heartening."

The West Coast shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser have led the parade in production records. His Portland, Ore., yard last week launched a Liberty ship only 10 days after work had started.

In his radio address, Salter said that men like Kaiser "have faith that move mountains" and praised the records in American war production.

Declaring that the fate of the United Nations "is in the hands of those who make, protect and sail merchant ships," Salter said: "Their cool and constant courage has not failed us."

He said a cargo vessel "is stored strength" and that a single ship can supply a battalion or feed a city. A single tanker, he said, can carry enough gasoline across the Atlantic to launch 20,000 bombers against enemy munitions factories.

People Rally To Guerrillas In Yugoslavia

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27. — People's Liberation Committees have been formed in many of the villages of Yugoslavia freed by the Guerrilla and Volunteer Army.

The information was contained in a broadcast of the guerrilla high command on the radio station Free Yugoslavia. Guerrilla detachments have driven the fascist occupation troops out of many villages on the Dalmatian Islands.

The Italian governor, who has headquarters in Split, appealed early in September to the Dalmatian Croats to lay down their arms by Sept. 15, threatening severe punishment if they did not do so. The reply of the Croats was to join the guerrillas en masse and to redouble their resistance.

Violent fighting continues, the communique adds, in Banja-Luka, Bosanko, Grabovo and Imotski.

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Kulyshev dispatches said Willkie was met by Sergei Zarubkin, Chief of the American Department in the Soviet Foreign Office, and other Russian dignitaries and military leaders.

The statement emphasized the fact of the close ties between the

Lauds Soviets



Robert A. Lovett, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, praised the ability of the Red Air Force. Speaking to a Russian War Relief dinner in New York, he stressed their "superb technique and ability" in combat against the Nazis.

Negro Pastor, Democrat, Asks 2nd Front Now

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Rev. M. L. Shepard, pastor of the largest Negro church in Philadelphia, representative in the State Legislature, and recently appointed state campaign manager for the Democratic election campaign among the Negro people, came out today in support of the second front now, in a statement to this reporter. He simultaneously charged the Pew-Grundy Republican defecist machine with obstructing the state's war effort.

"I favor a second front now," the Reverend said, "and speaking as a layman, I think it necessary to catch Hitler while he is head over heels in Russia, and make him divide his army."

The pastor asserted that from the point of view of the Negro people, a quick victory over fascism will reflect itself in the extension of democracy for peoples all over the world, and thus the Negro as well as every one else has a great stake in the second front.

Discussing the elections and the Negro vote, Rev. Shepard pointed out that Gen. Martin, Republican candidate for Governor had actively opposed the enlistment of Negroes in the National Guard.

"Thus," said Rev. Shepard, "the fact that the Republican machine does not allow Negroes in the National Guard is directly obstructing the contribution of Pennsylvania Negroes to the war."

He revealed that Gov. James, whose record Gen. Martin supports, has stated that the social demands of the National Guard are such that Negroes could not be integrated in it. "When the law of the land was quoted to James, he declared that some customs are above the law."

"The defecist tactics of the Republican machine will be brought to the Negro and white workers in the Democratic campaign for the election of F. Clair Ross as Governor," said Rev. Shepard.

Guerrilla Units Set Up in France

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27. — Detachments of franc-tireurs are being organized in various districts of occupied France. They wiped out Nazis, captured ammunition dumps, interrupted German communications.

The guerrillas operating in the Oise department accounted for 87 German soldiers and four officers in the course of a month. On the line between Creil and Compiègne, the guerrillas derailed a freight train carrying occupation troops. On one of the streets of Paris a group of patriots stopped an automobile with three German officers, shot all three and took the car.

In Styria, Austrian patriots derailed three military trains. Near Vienna, they blew up a synthetic fuel factory. In Linz, they clogged the machines with sand. In Neustadt, they brought about an explosion in an aircraft factory.

Near Neustadt, Bauer says, he saw in huge lettering on the road pavement the slogan, "Austrian workers, sabotage Hitlerite Germany. Down with Hitlerite Germany!"

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'Womanpower Shortage' Can Be Solved by Wartime Nurseries, Newark Conference Holds

By Ann Rivington

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 27.—If women are to go into industry—as they must to win the total war against fascism—their children must be cared for, said Mrs. William Hamilton Osborne of the Newark Defense Council yesterday, in Newark's "Community Conference on Home Front Coordination."

Throughout the all-day meeting, in the Washington St. Y. W. C. A., nurseries for the children of working mothers was considered one of the main problems on Newark's home front.

Mayor Vincent Murphy personally greeting the delegates at the morning session opened, "I will guarantee to you," he said, "that whatever is developed here today, I will be happy to do everything I can to insure cooperation."

CHILD CARE

Yesterday's meeting grew out of an appeal to Mayor Murphy last July, by groups representing labor, management, the general citizen-

ship and social workers, for a program to handle child-care and other home-front problems in Newark.

Questions posed by Mrs. Lois Meredith French of Newark State Teachers College, who presided at the morning child-care panel, included the following:

Is the demand for mothers rapidly increasing in war industry? What is the extent of the problem in Newark? Is there need for night-care as well as day-care? What are the present facilities, and are they sufficient? Should entrance of mothers into industry be encouraged by expansion of facilities? What is the effect on working mothers and their children of lack of such care?

Josephine Petrucci, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, gave the forthright answer of labor, in the name of the working women themselves. She told the group that this is a war of the people, and Newark

women MUST go into industry, because there is already a "womanpower shortage" in that city.

"It's very hard to take care of children and work at the same time," she said, "and nurseries are absolutely necessary."

ACTION COMMITTEE

Describing present facilities as totally inadequate, Miss Petrucci cited as typical the case of a woman war-plant worker who is forced to get up at 4:30 every morning, in order to travel with her child 10 miles to the nearest day nursery before she goes to work.

Women, she pointed out, are not efficient workers when they have to worry about their children. She added that a sick child often forces the mother to take time off from work when she, herself, is not sick.

An unrelenting attitude on the nursery problem was expressed by Lyman S. Ford, Community Chest field secretary, who made the keynote address of the conference, when he suggested it would be bet-

ter to rearrange shifts so that mothers could work all night on the job and all day caring for their children, rather than use the "last resort" of nurseries. This strange idea was re-echoed by a few other speakers, but the conference none the less set up an "action committee" to take steps for the solution of the problem.

Other statements of Mr. Ford, concerning the importance of decent housing to the home front, and the need to hire more Negro men and women in the war plants, were of a most progressive sort.

At the panel on "Labor Supply," discrimination against Negro workers, and accident, due largely to employers' neglect of safety devices, were described as dangerous brakes on all-out production.

Other panels discussed, "Health, Welfare and Family Security," and "Youth Service and Recreation." At the luncheon session, Marjorie Frye, chairman of the London Juvenile Court, told delegates about British war-time social service.

National Negro Congress Warns: Tories Plan to Block Action on Poll Tax Bill

Working overtime to make the Geyer-Pepper anti-poll tax bills the law of the land, the National Negro Congress yesterday warned against obstructionist attempts by poll taxers, such as Tom Connally of Texas, to waste precious war time by filibustering in the Senate.

The Geyer Bill is expected to come up for vote in the House on Oct. 12. On Sept. 22, the last of 218 signatures were obtained after a two-year struggle to bring the Geyer Bill out for a vote. The Senate will act on the Pepper bill after the Geyer bill has passed the House.

"We must utilize this first victory," National Negro Congress spokesmen declared, "to organize a nationwide neighborhood campaign to do two things."

First: to send post cards, telegrams and letters to Congressmen urging them to be present in Washington on Oct. 12 to vote for the passage of the Geyer Bill (H.R. 1024);

Second: to flood the Senate Judiciary Committee with telegrams demanding that the Pepper Bill (S. 1280) be voted out favorably at once.

"Street by street, house by house and family by family," was the way leaders of the National Negro Congress described methods of work for successful passage of both anti-poll tax bills.

Every local and national organization working together with labor, the Congress pointed out, can make this victory campaign a success by organizing support on a neighborhood basis.

TEN MILLION

Ten million Negro and white Americans in eight Southern states will be able to express their full support of President Roosevelt's war policies for defeating the Axis, the Congress said, when the poll tax system, a disgrace to our democracy, is finally liquidated.

"We have got to win the fight to pass this victory legislation before the life of the present Congress expires Jan. 1, less than three months from now," Congress spokesmen declared.

When the Senate Judiciary subcommittee in charge of the Pepper Bill closed its hearings Sept. 22, its chairman, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, indicated that he would move soon for final consideration and report to the full committee.

The full committee then has to report the bill out in order to have the Senate vote on it.

Members of the Sub-Committee are: Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman; George W. Norris, Tom Connally, Warren Austin and Abe Murdock (D. Utah).

Additional members of the full Senate Judiciary Committee are: Frederick Van Nuys, chairman; Pat McCarran, Carl Hatch, James H. Hughes, Albert B. Chandler, William H. Smith, Harley M. Kilgore, Ernest W. McFarland, Wall Doxey, John X. Danaher, Alexander Wiley, William Langer, Harold H. Burton.

Negro Teachers Rated Lower Than All Whites

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 27.—Some members of the school board here revealed in testimony last week that not only were Negro teachers considered "inferior" as a group to white teachers, but that on rating lists made up by the board, all Negro teachers are rated lower than whites, including one who was recently fired for inefficiency.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, in this city to argue the case for the Negro teachers when it was scheduled to come to trial Monday, Sept. 28, stated that the case is made more difficult by the absence of a salary schedule from 1931 to the present year.

Will Train Child Care Workers

Recognizing the need for speedy action, Dr. Alice V. Kellher, newly appointed Chairman of Child Care, Development and Protection for the Greater New York Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, is calling together today at City Hall representatives of city-wide agencies to meet with those who have been working on the training, recruiting and placement of volunteers in child care.

Patton, president of the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union, (Farmers Union) and Harvey Solberg, president of the Colorado Farmer's Union.

"The Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to the idea of poll taxes," Patton said in a newsletter to members. "Write your Congressman today," he advised.

Patton is a leader of one of the most militant all-out war groups in American agricultural circles.

Acting on Patton's plea, Solberg wrote Rep. Chenoweth, Colorado, in part as follows:

"Preservation of democratic forms of expression in government is an essential if the family-type farmer is to have a voice in his own behalf."

"The onerous poll tax . . . cancels out the citizenship of thousands of people, including family-type farmers, in each of several of southern states."

"We support the National Farmers Union in its contention that such restrictions are dangerous to our form of representative government and should be eliminated . . . Congress should vote on this issue—not ignore it!"

TUESDAY AND THURSDAYS AT TEN P.M. WQXR Organize Listening parties to learn the Communist stand on the election issues! Beginning Sept. 10! Every Tuesday and Thursday at Ten P.M.!

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In Loving Memory of Our "LUBBY"
September 28, 1940
Edna, Toni-Ellen and Peter

How the Poll Tax Racket Works



Save Three Negro Soldiers, New Orleans CIO Asks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—The fight to save the lives of three innocent Negro soldiers is part of the struggle against fascism, labor spokesman said here today.

The case of the Negro soldiers, who have been condemned to die on Oct. 30 by the Alexandria, La., court on a frame-up rape charge, has raised widespread support in labor circles here. The charge against the three men was brought by a white woman, an alleged prostitute.

The New Orleans CIO Industrial Union Council has protested to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Biddle calling for an immediate and thorough investigation of the case. The council represents 35,000 Negro and white workers.

The Warehouse and Distributors Union of the International Longshore Workers Union, CIO, and the New Orleans branch of the National Maritime Union, as well as the New York N.M.U.

Other organizations in this city calling for justice are the Transport Workers Union, CIO, the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Negro press, the Pittsburgh Courier, the New Orleans Sentinel, the Louisiana Weekly and the Sepia Socialist of New Orleans have editorialized on the case.

Farm Leaders Call for Battle Against Poll Tax

Farmers throughout the country were advised to join the fight against the undemocratic poll-tax system which has disfranchised ten million Southern citizens, most of whom are small farmers.

Leadership for this fight was given to farmers by two of their own spokesmen—James C. Patton, president of the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union, (Farmers Union) and Harvey Solberg, president of the Colorado Farmer's Union.

"The Farmers Union is unalterably opposed to the idea of poll taxes," Patton said in a newsletter to members. "Write your Congressman today," he advised.

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In Loving Memory of Our "LUBBY"
September 28, 1940
Edna, Toni-Ellen and Peter

'Democracy Must Begin' At Home

There is no better time than during a war for democracy to make democracy real at home, Jennings Perry, editor of the Nashville Tennessean, declared recently while lauding the lifting of poll-tax barriers for American soldiers.

Congress has taken the first good step toward guaranteeing the return of the republican form of government in all of the states, as it is enjoined to do by the Constitution, said the Southerner, who is also chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

"Congress is to be felicitated upon doing its duty," he said. "States rights do exist, Perry emphasized, 'but among them is no right to violate the Constitution of the nation, no right to defeat the basic purpose of the American political organization, which is that the people shall rule.'"

Junk the Axis

Tanks, planes, aircraft carriers—practically everything we need to win this war is made one-half from scrap metal. And America's steel mills must have six million more tons of scrap metal to keep up and even increase their present production rate. It's up to us to go through our houses, farms, garages or barns and clean out all old junk. Everything made of metal or rubber is desperately needed now.

So are rags, manila rope and burlap bags. Give your junk to charity . . . sell it to junk dealer . . . or take it to any place where you see the red, white and blue Official Salvage Depot sign. Throw your scrap into the fight!

NOTICE TO New Subscribers of THE WORKER

Your subscription will not begin to arrive until at least three weeks after the date of subscribing, owing to the technical routine required to enter each subscription.

Rommel's Tanks



Nazi tanks, knocked out by British advance guards, are shown burning on the Egyptian desert.

Need Volunteer Clerical Workers

The Civilian Defense Volunteer Office yesterday sent out an "emergency call" for volunteer clerical workers, especially typists and stenographers, who can serve in the daytime.

Mrs. Arthur David Schulte, Assistant Director of Placement for the Greater New York CIOV, described the need for such volunteers as "very urgent." She said:

"Almost all government war agencies are desperately in need of clerical workers who can volunteer service during the daytime. We have

calls right now not only within the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, but also from such government agencies as the Selective Service Boards, the War Savings Staff of the U. S. Treasury Department, the War Manpower Commission and others.

Volunteers for such service were urged by Mrs. Schulte to enroll at their neighborhood Civilian Defense Volunteer Office.

KEYNOTE RECORDINGS

Has the distinction to present **Fighting Men of Norway**

Norwegian songs of Freedom now being sung in Norway

3 ten-inch records in decorative album with explanatory text. K-114 \$2.75

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OPEN EVENINGS
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IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Starting with the Sunday Edition of Oct. 4th

The Advertising Deadline

Will be changed to Wednesdays, 4 P.M., instead of Fridays

Bargain News

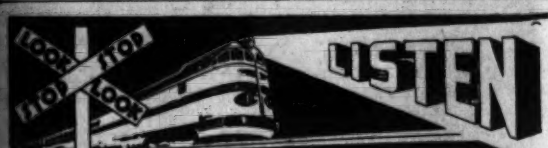
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Army and Navy TENTS of every description. Cots, stoves, all camping and hiking equipment in stock. Get our prices first. GR. 5-5973. Hudson, 126 Third Ave.	Electrolysis SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to new-comers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safe method. Physician in attendance. BELLEFLORE, 110 West 24th, Room 1122. (Opposite Macy's) MEdison 3-4314.	Laundries Looking for a reasonable, reliable, efficient UNION LAUNDRY? prompt pickup and delivery service! 4 STAR HAND LAUNDRY 404 E. 10th St., N.Y.C. GR. 5-1888 PHONE US TODAY!	Opticians and Optometrists OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIANS Associated Optometrists 235 West 44th St., 10th Floor, N.Y.C. Tel. ME. 5-8851 or DU. 2-4444 p.m. J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist
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WAR COSTS MONEY—BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Women 'Salvage Sentries' To Join Scrap Drive Here



Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

The Railroads of the People of the World

WHAT railroad do we work on? Maybe we work in a particular round-house in a particular yard in Council Bluffs or St. Louis or Baltimore. But the system is bigger than that. The system has suddenly grown bigger than anything most of us ever thought about before. When the switchmen, moving a train through the flat smoky suburbs of a middle western city, happen to notice the card tacked to a flat car of machinery: "U. S. Government, Port of —, Convoy 2, Murmansk, USSR," there is a quick realization, a catch in the throat. Council Bluffs, Iowa, Blue Island, Illinois—but the other terminals are Stalingrad, London, Moscow, Chungking and Vladivostok. The road we work on is part of the communication network of the struggling people of the whole world. When we go to work before daybreak, repairing the cars, moving the freight, firing the engines, other men are doing the same work in China and Russia and England—and doing it for the same purpose. It is each for all and all for each; if they fail, we can never succeed. Those men are our union brothers in the trust sense of the word union.

Yet we have let them carry the heaviest share of the common load.

What We Have Accomplished in America

HERE in America, we look around trying to find ways of meeting increased traffic. We have begun fighting for jobs for women, equal rights for Negroes. We are fighting for labor-management committees. We are demanding more efficient government control, and maybe finally, government operation. We have not fully solved any of these issues yet. But take a look at the problems our union brothers are facing on the other trunk lines of the world.

England: Railroads are under practically complete government control. Passenger traffic is cut to a minimum. Women are driving the spikes and laying the rails up and down the main lines. The engineers' union has taken the lead in calling for the second front.

China: There is not much news, but we do know this: what few railroads China had to begin with have been under bombardment for eight years. Her railroads have been the primary routes for the Japanese thrusts. That means the Chinese rail workers, in addition to the desperate problem of shortage of equipment, have always been the first target of the enemy bombs and machine guns. When the lines fell into the hands of the Japanese, the workers had to get away to the hills, turn themselves into guerrilla fighters, use their knowledge of railroading to harass the enemy. Now, at last, as the Chinese advance again, reclaiming some of the lost roads, it is up to the rail workers somehow to patch up the tools, engines, cars—but to get those roads rolling again.

The Service of the Soviet Rail Men

A. P. WHITNEY, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said in a greeting to Russian workers: "The Red Army's heroic resistance has been made possible in large measure by a magnificent utilization of railroad transport facilities under most difficult conditions. Russia went into the war considerably shorter on rail equipment than we in America now are. Yet her railroads have steadily supplied the Red Army. Right now they are still moving troops and guns into Stalingrad. Armored trains work back and forth on the Stalingrad outer belt line, filling their part in holding the enemy back. And at the same time that they supplied the Red Army, the railroads were evacuating industries and workmen to the east, to the great reserve of Russian industry beyond the Urals. How were the railroads able to meet this gigantic job?"

During the Russian-Finnish War, the Soviets supplied their whole 700-mile front by means of one rail line working across a single bottleneck bridge over the Neva at Leningrad. This spells the most precise efficiency in the movement of trains. Such efficiency demands the fighting determination of the workers, the will to win, the will to solve every difficulty which enemy action or shortage of equipment can produce. Here is an incident Anna Louise Strong reports concerning a railway repairman in an emergency near the front: "He poured water on his clothes and walked on a board into the furnace of the locomotive, raked the burning coals aside, and replaced in forty minutes some fire bars whose displacement would normally have halted the military train for five hours."

That is the kind of service our union brothers in Russia are giving the common cause.

France and Occupied Europe

IN FRANCE, the once strong railway unions are being systematically destroyed. Laval is now planning a new "charter" for railroad workers, which will mean the end of the unions even in "unoccupied" France. As for the workers themselves, they are being crushed by a deliberate starvation policy. Their wages, according to the Newsletter of the Transport Workers Federation, are still at the 1939 level; but cost of living has risen 70% in France since then. "In a letter sent by the Railwaysmen's Federation to the Ministry of Food at the end of 1941, it was pointed out that the men would be unable to keep up their ends... unless prompt steps were taken to improve the food situation. . . . The results of a medical examination of railway men in the Nancy District has been very disquieting. . . . The railway administration states that sabotage on the railways has increased enormously since Hitler's invasion of Russia."

A report in the Chicago Sun states: "Information reaching the Netherlands Government-in-Exile said that during the past two months, Dutch patriots destroyed 40 German freight trains." Similar stories come from France, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia. Clearly railroads are among the most vulnerable arteries of a war machine to sabotage. But the job of carrying out that sabotage against the Nazis is a tough one—and one which experienced railroad workers are best able to perform. Sabotage and guerrilla warfare are the most terrible kind of ordeal that the people in their struggle for freedom have ever been called on to endure. But the news that filters through to us here in America of wrecks and explosions, and of the frequent execution by the Nazis of railroad unionists, is proof beyond doubt that the railroad workers of occupied Europe are meeting this call. Cut down suddenly on some dark rail crossing by the hall of bullets; or standing against the wall in the early morning sunlight facing the small muzzles of the machine guns—that is the service they are rendering the common cause.

What Have We Done on the American Railroads?

THESE men are our union brothers. They are dying for the cause that means our freedom. But do we on the American railroads have to wait until we see our terminals wrecked by the dive bombers and our fellow workers lying in heaps along the yard tracks, before we realize that we are in the war too? Couldn't we speak out now against the pathetic little men in the A. F. of L. Executive Council who have blocked United Nations Labor solidarity? Couldn't we speak out now for complete mobilization of our railroads, and speak out for the Second Front?



Signaling "V" for Victory, Leonard Ehmske, an arsenal worker, crouches from the chamber and breech of a 14-inch seacoast rifle, after making a final check on the gun breech.

Women volunteers drawn from the ranks of the uniformed defense organizations of the City will play two important roles on the five borough salvage days of New York's collection of household scrap, it was announced yesterday by the Publishers' Scrap Metal Committee at City Hall.

When the Department of Sanitation trucks, 700 strong, roll into Queens next Friday to make the first borough-wide pick-up of scrap metal gathered during salvage month, each vehicle will carry at least one "Salvage Sentry."

Other uniformed volunteers will man canteens at Department of Purchase depots and there, as the trucks arrive with their scrap the drivers and loaders will be fed. This information came to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's office yesterday in a report from James G. Blaine, Chairman of the Greater Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization.

In addition to wearing the uniforms of their own organizations, the "Salvage Sentries" will wear armbands so designating them. The purpose of having them ride with the trucks is to insure collection of receipts from people who contributed their scrap to charitable organizations or sold their scrap to salvage dealers.

The women face a hard day. They will have to report before 7 A. M., the hour at which all trucks will roll. They will ride with the drivers and loaders until every bit of available scrap has been picked up.

The canteens are to be set up to provide coffee and sandwiches for the drivers and loaders manning the trucks because there will be no break in the collections for lunch or any other reason, and the collections will go on, as far into the night as is necessary.

The uniformed women volunteers will be furnished in all boroughs by the CDVO (Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization), the AVWS (American Women's Voluntary Service), the NWSO (National Women's Security Corps), the Women's Division of the City Patrol Corps, the Women's Hospital Reserve Corps, and the Cadets of America.

Bloor Feted on Birthday

Despite a driving downpour over 1,000 persons, with hundreds being turned away, made the 80th birthday party of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor at the Riverside Plaza, a gigantic success.

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, 80 year old Communist leader and veteran of the labor movement, last night was honored at one of the largest birthday parties ever held in this city.

Well over a thousand people attended the affair, which was held at Riverside Plaza. It culminated a 6,000 mile trip made by Mother Bloor in the interest of national unity and the war effort.

Speakers at the banquet included William Z. Foster, Communist Party Chairman; James W. Ford, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and many others.

The trade union movement indebted to Mother Bloor for her tireless efforts on behalf of the working people in this country, was represented by prominent trade union members in this city.

Herta Geer, one of Mother Bloor's 13 grand children was also present. Will Geer, Broadway actor and Mother's son-in-law, entertained.

Today's Civilian Defense Needs



TOMORROW REAL WAR WORK!

Hundreds of Nurses are leaving for active duty every day, and you're needed desperately to serve as a Volunteer Red Cross Nurse's Aide in hospitals on the Home Front! Able-bodied women, citizens, 18-50 years of age, can perform this most essential WAR service. You are trained by the Red Cross and pledge service of 150 hours a year for duration . . . only three hours a week. Enroll at any local Red Cross Chapter or CDVO branch; call or write your Boro CDVO:

Manhattan: 95 Park Avenue, LExington 2-2870, Information Center, E. 42nd St., MU-5-7076
Bronx: 850 Walton Avenue, BRome 7-3260
Queens: 93-29 Queens Blvd., ELmhurst, NEwtown 9-9100
Brooklyn: 131 Livingston St., TRiangle 5-9701
Richmond: Borough Hall, GIBralter 7-1000

Will Probe Control of Manpower

(Continued from Page 1)

fect war production and the availability of workers for the various necessary jobs," he said, "will also be studied as well as other related questions, including general problems facing labor and management and the advisability of a more centralized control over the nation's manpower."

Other members of the subcommittee are Sens. Tom Connally, D. Tex., James M. Mead, D. N. Y., Ralph O. Brewster, R. Maine, and Joseph H. Ball, R. Minn.

A similar inquiry is underway by the House Agriculture Committee, but that group is interested primarily in the problem created by the steady exodus of farm labor to higher paid war jobs or to the armed forces.

Both investigations are expected to have a definite bearing on the outcome of a bill introduced last week by Sen. Warren Austin, R. Vt., to authorize the government to draft into any war job, including farms, all men between 18 and 65 who are deferred from military service.

Austin's bill, proposed as an amendment to the Selective Service Act, would classify as a "potential production worker" all men between the combat ages of 20 and 45 who are deferred for dependency or other reasons, and men in the 18-19 and 45-46 groups, who are not liable to military service.

Austin told the Senate his measure is based on the theory that every man is obligated either to "work or fight" during an emergency.

Detroit Woman Leads Fight for Equal Pay

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—A Negro woman, Eloise Moore, is leading the fight of women employees of the National Automotive Fibre Corp., here, against a contract which, the women say, discriminates in favor of the men. The other women are white.

The contract calls for the women's receiving an increase of three cents an hour on the conditional terms that production be increased and overhead lessened. They now get 85 cents an hour.

Mrs. Moore speaking for her fellow shopmates, pointed out that similar stipulations had not been inserted in the contract given the men employees of the company. She insisted that the women would not tolerate discrimination in favor of the men.

They are members of Local 206, United Automobile Workers, CIO.

CIO Condemns Bennett and Dewey New York Labor Tackles Election Campaign

By Mac Gordon

Trade union organizations in New York City swung into action on the elections this week after a lull of some weeks following the primaries and the various party state conventions in August. In the preliminary struggles labor's political activity in the city had reached a new high.

The CIO's Industrial Union Council made public its position with regard to the many candidates running for congressional and legislative office, singling out some for special endorsement and marking out others for special defeat.

On the state's gubernatorial race, the Council expressed itself strongly in opposition to both major party candidates—John J. Bennett, Democrat, and Thomas E. Dewey, Republican—on the basis of their defeatist and appeaser character. It took no decisive action, however, on the American Labor Party candidate, Dean Alfange, but suggested that he be interviewed by trade union delegations with respect to his war position.

The Council emphasized that an aggressive war stand was required of any candidate it would endorse. It has called a political convention for Oct. 1 of its affiliated locals, shop committees, etc., to take final action on the gubernatorial race and on all other endorsements.

TRADE UNION COM. ACTS Somewhat similar action was taken at a meeting of the Trade Union Committee to Elect Win-the-War Candidates. The committee

has some 300 AFL and CIO locals affiliated with it, about 70 of which were represented at last week's meeting.

A sub-committee consisting of leaders of some of the most powerful labor organizations in the city was set up at the meeting to interview candidates for state office.

A decision based on the findings of this sub-committee will be reached at a meeting of the entire Trade Union Committee next Wednesday. That meeting will also take action with regard to candidates for congressional and legislative office.

Thus far, the only endorsements made are those of Jerry Finkelstein for State Senate in the 17th district in Manhattan, running against Frederic R. Couderc, Jr., of Rapp Couderc Committee Infamy; Henry Klein, ALP candidate for Assembly in the 2nd district in Brooklyn, and Robert O'Leary, Democratic and ALP candidate for Assembly in the 23rd district in that borough.

SEAMEN SUPPORT ALFANGE, AMTER

The strong New York Port local of the National Maritime Union solved the complex election situation in New York in a new way at its meeting last Thursday night. It declared unalterable opposition to the candidates of Bennett and Dewey for Governor, and urged support for either Israel Amter, Communist candidate, or Dean Alfange. Both the latter candidates, the maritime workers declared, are supporters of the President's war

policies and are fighting for the vital war issues.

The New York seamen also called for support of all candidates for state and congressional posts "who speak up now for a second front and a win-the-war economy."

STATE AFL FOR BENNETT The AFL State Federation of Labor at its meeting this week took a politics-as-usual position in endorsing the Democratic candidate for governor, John J. Bennett, for election. This was expected since the AFL state convention in August, which was held before the Democratic convention, went on record for the Democratic candidate irrespective of who he was to be.

The state AFL also endorsed Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti for reelection. Poletti is the ALP choice as well as the Democratic candidate.

The State Federation of Labor sprung quite a surprise, however, by its refusal to endorse the other two Democratic candidates for statewide office, Henry Epstein for Attorney General and Joseph V. O'Leary for Controller. O'Leary was the nomination also of the ALP, while Epstein is opposed, on the ALP line by Alexander Kahn. This is the first time in a good many years that the AFL has not endorsed the state Democratic ticket in toto.

While the O'Leary move is generally understood to be a slap at the American Labor Party, of which O'Leary is a member and to which the AFL leaders are hostile, the rejection of Epstein has left observers somewhat flabbergasted since

he has been known as friendly to labor.

MUZZICATO GETS SUPPORT

Another surprise AFL move was the endorsement of a Republican, Dr. Charles Muzzicato, for Congressman-at-large in place of the Democratic candidate, Flora D. Johnson. The other Democratic candidate for Congressman—at-large, the incumbent Matthew Merritt, who is also ALP endorsed, received the blessings of the Federation. While Mrs. Johnson also received the ALP endorsement, Dr. Muzzicato was known in the State Senate as an ALP man. His nomination by the Republicans came after the state ALP convention and was something of a surprise.

CONGRESSMEN PICKED

In the congressional field, the City CIO Council picked three districts for special work. These are the 2nd district in Queens where the defeatist Congressman William Barry was marked for retirement, and the ALP candidate, William F. Brunner endorsed; the 18th district, where the Democratic and American Labor Party candidate, James H. Fay, was endorsed for victory over the reactionary Republican incumbent, William T. Pfeiffer; and in the 18th, where Garrow T. Geer, Jr., win-the-war Republican and ALP man, was given backing in the fight to unseat defeatist Martin Kennedy.

In a number of other districts, where the incumbents are Roosevelt supporters, they were given the CIO endorsement.

Feminine Action



When the Women's Defense Cadets of America fought off New York State Guard "invaders" this cadet lost her rifle. That didn't stop her as the picture shows. Taking a shellacking is a guardsman.

Southern Editor Stirs Up Race Hatreds

(Continued from Page 1)

the nation's war effort, he states that: "Southern people should be alive to the fact that there is a definite and well organized movement to take advantage of the war emergency and force social equality upon the South."

Clark shows his admiration for Negro-baiter Talmadge and Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama by quoting them liberally.

He liked Dixon's attack on the Federal government. He gave it a prominent place in his editorial. It follows in part:

"The U. S. Employment Service has adopted policies, the effects of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which white and Negro races have lived in peace in the South all the years since reconstruction."

"The thinking people of the South want Negroes educated and trained and their man power used for war and industry, but this must be done within the framework of the existing social structure. 'I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee.'"

In a threefold assault on trade unions, President Roosevelt and our war effort, Clark asserted that the President was a dictator working in conjunction with the unions to bring "the Hitler System" to America.

ATTACKS ROOSEVELT While Clark's talk sounds like the rantings of a madman, it has been instrumental in unleashing a reign of terror against both union members and Negroes. His ravings are being taken up by appeasers and obstructionists in an effort to sell us out to Hitler.

He declared, for example that "President Roosevelt's unwillingness to take any position, not favored by union leaders, has resulted in far less war goods

being produced than would have been produced by free men."

By free men, he means members of company unions. Clark is a notorious labor-baiter. His Textile Bulletin is the mouthpiece of the most reactionary spokesmen of the Textile and Dye industry.

The Negro-baiting, labor-baiting, and insurrectionary declarations in his publication show him up as a Hitler mouthpiece of the Coughlin, McCormick, Patterson ilk.

In a mythical conversation titled "Freedom Terminates" in the May issue of the Bulletin, in which a worker speaks to an employer, he brands President Frank Graham, of the University of North Carolina, and member of the National War Labor Board, a dictator. He further declares that Graham and the Administration have imposed the "order" of "Hitler" on America.

This man is subject for a federal investigation.

Negro Women Get Jobs at Ford Plant

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—The Willow Run plant of the Ford Motor company has hired 27 Negro women who upon conclusion of their training will serve as instructors to additional Negro women who will be taken into the plant, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was advised this week by Lawrence W. Cramer of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

The Ford company's failure to hire Negroes who had training in skilled jobs was brought to the attention of the Detroit branch of the NAACP several months ago when the company was discovered to be recruiting workers from Michigan out-state communities rather than utilizing local Negro labor.

Civilian Front by the VOLUNTEER

(This column, which will appear in this space every Monday and Friday, is intended to further Civilian Defense Activities which will help make 1943 the year of Victory. We invite our readers to participate by sending in comments, questions, suggestions, etc.)

Did You Know

That the steel industry, running at more than 90 per cent of capacity, is meeting only about 85 per cent of the demand for steel, and operates on an almost day-to-day basis because of the shortage of scrap. . . . All the bombs dropped on London in the last war could be carried in one flight by seven of today's heavy bombers. . . . As much rayon as would make 13 dozen pairs of stockings goes in to the recoil mechanism of a 37 mm. gun—as packing to make it tight. . . . That last Wednesday's tin can collection was 752 tons, approximately 60 per cent better than the previous week's; that every Wednesday is tin can collection day; and that it is your duty to prepare the cans properly for collection.

BOROUGH SALVAGE DAYS

Queens—Friday, Oct. 2.
Richmond—Tuesday, Oct. 6.
Brooklyn—Thursday, Oct. 8.
Bronx—Tuesday, Oct. 13.
Manhattan—Thursday, Oct. 15.

"Bumrag your home, your apartment, your office. Particularly scour your store-rooms, closets and attics for anything made of metal that can be spared. Put it aside for your special borough collection day. If you give your scrap to volunteer organizations ask a receipt for it."—Mayor LaGuardia in his announcement of Sept. 17-Oct. 17 as Salvage Month.

Manhattan, Please Note

Organizations and individuals interested in helping to put over the metal salvage drive in Manhattan, should consult with the following Neighborhood Salvage Chairmen for the CDVO:

Lower East Side: Abraham Bissag, 5 Ave. B.
Lower West Side: Anna Wells, 27 Barrow St.
East Midtown: Malcolm Hayward, 123 E. 34th St.
Chelsea: H. Robert Handel, 208 Eighth Ave.
Clinton: Arthur Marvin and Mrs. Irving Heidel, 268 West 43rd St.
Yorkville: Mrs. Lewenstein and Mrs. Luria, 1094 Lexington Ave.
West Side: Mrs. Hamburger and Mrs. Berton, 2085 Broadway.
East Harlem: Mrs. J. Manicoff Benjamin Franklin H.S., 115th St. and Pleasant Ave.
West Harlem-Riverside: Sidney S. Siegler, 424 W. 125th St.
Washington Heights: Jack E. Aaronson, 4085 Broadway.
Inwood: Henry Haas, 4912 Broadway.

Block Wardens

The present organization of salvage wardens in a house and block basis should be continued as a regular form of organization for CDVO. An interesting illustration of the kind of work that can be done through this organizational method on a community basis is provided by the Health Committee of the Marlon County Defense Council at Fairmont, West Virginia.

The volunteer office marshalled 300 volunteers who visited the home

of every child under six throughout the county to explain the purpose of immunization to parents and make arrangements, when possible, for immunization at a public clinic. At the same time, volunteers urged enrollment in home nursing, first aid and nutrition classes, and collected information on the need for care of children of employed mothers.

The campaign was so successful that almost every child in the County was immunized, even though the number of doctors and nurses available to do the work has been greatly depleted by the war.

We feel that the introduction of a similar program with additions and modifications by CDVO in every community in New York can be the basis for a permanent organization of our block "Victory Wardens" which will result in a tremendous acceleration in our work on the home front.

Howard, Lapin, Garlin to Report On Elections

With the next 40 days of the election campaign most crucial for the American people, The Worker and the Daily Worker have decided to send out special staff representatives to cover the grass roots situation in the outstanding states at first hand.

Milton Howard

National Political Affairs Editor will begin next week to report the developments in the key election struggle in Illinois. These reports will appear in both the Daily Worker and The Worker. From Illinois, Howard will go later to Wisconsin and Minnesota to get first hand accounts of what is taking place in those states.

Adam Lapin

Head of the Washington Bureau will begin reporting next week from the vital state of Michigan. Lapin will go later to Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Sender Garlin

Columnist and Political Writer will cover the election developments in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Readers of the Daily Worker will want to follow these accounts both in this paper as well as in the weekly publication, The Worker.

Tell your friends and shopmates of this triple-play in political reporting which will be featured in the Daily Worker and The Worker during the next three weeks.

IMPORTANT UPSTATE RACES

Update, the spotlight is centered on a number of important congressional races which can make a significant change in the character of the New York state congressional delegation. To a slight extent, the primaries have made such a change through the nomination of Willie Republicans in some three districts previously represented by reactionaries.

The campaign in the 26th, Ham Fish's district, is of course, the outstanding one. Here, Ferdinand W. Hoyt, the Democratic and ALP candidate, has a good chance to unseat defeatist Congressman No. 1 in the nation with a vigorous campaign. Such a campaign has not yet been developed, unfortunately, and labor has not yet come forward with its own activity there.

A number of other reactionary Republican incumbent Congressmen are marked out for defeat by win-the-war candidates who have both Democratic and ALP backing. Notably, these are: in the 33rd, centered in Utica, Congressman Fred Douglas is opposed by Stanard Dow Butler; in the 36th, the arch-reactionary John Taber faces a fight from Charles D. Osborne; in the 38th, in Rochester, Joseph F. O'Brien is opposed for reelection by Walden Moore; in the 40th, Walter Andrews faces a battle for his seat from Julian Park, and in the 42nd, Congressman John C. Butler has against him popular Assemblyman Frank Caffery. The latter two districts are in the Buffalo area.

Coughlinite Hoodlums Disrupt Bond Rally: CACCHIONE HITS POLICE FAILURE TO ACT

By EUGENE GORDON

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione declared in a letter to the Daily Worker yesterday that he will begin a campaign demanding investigation of Captain Edward Lynch and other officers and patrolmen of the 68th Precinct for disregarding appeals to protect an anti-fascist rally against fifth columnist disrupters in Brooklyn.

Mr. Cacchione charges that appeals to Captain Lynch at the station house for police protection of the patriotic and stamp-selling rally against fifth columnist disruption, Christian Front and Coughlinite hoodlums, the Councilman charges, interrupted the speakers, shouting, "Buy Russian War Bonds!" "Let Hitler come over here and kill off the Jews!" and "The President is a dictator!"

"An officer was conveniently present to stop the music of the loud speaker when it started a little before 8:30 P. M. but not one of the police force was to be found during the meeting," Mr. Cacchione wrote. The police permit limited the time for the patriotic rally from 8:30 to 9:30. It was held at 50th St. and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

"I intend to go back there at a future date, with protection, to hold a meeting," the Councilman's letter to the Daily Worker said. "I am writing an exhaustive letter, going into every detail, to Commissioner of Police Valentine—with a copy to Mayor LaGuardia—demanding that an investigation be made of this police precinct and to try to determine where these young hoodlums get this vicious fascist, un-American propaganda."

The permit for the loud speaker was applied for by and was granted to the Communist Party of the Bay Ridge area of Brooklyn. Councilman Cacchione was the chief speaker. He said in his letter that it was "evident" that the attempt to break up the rally "was organized and inspired." The fact that no policeman appeared in response to repeated calls gave the impression to many in the audience that the hoodlums themselves had "protection."

Mr. Cacchione's letter continued: "At this same place a few weeks ago a permit was requested for a patriotic rally, but the permit was not ready the night we applied for, and we were not permitted to use the loud speaker to hold our rally. Three days later it was ready, but for a past date, and the five dollars paid for it was not refunded."

"Some of the hoodlums, it was reported to me, were carrying hammers and various missiles, and they had sent to another neighborhood for some reinforcements, with intentions of bodily assaulting the meeting."

Councilman Cacchione sees in

Poverty in Lower Bronx 'Fertilizes' Christian Front

The Fifth Column in South Bronx is breeding in a cesspool of poverty, a city social service worker, incensed at current outrages committed against the war effort and the Jews told the Daily Worker.

Poor housing, lack of recreational facilities, lack of hospitalization and poverty—these along with many other factors are responsible for the

of the fifth column into an asset to the war effort.

1—Parent educational groups devoted to discussion of child welfare.

2—Child workshops and arts and crafts classes.

3—Extension of hospital facilities which at present are inadequate.

4—A housing council devoted to the problems of residents. It should be designed to carry on an educational campaign for informing people

ple of their rights.

5—Boys club or better still, clubs, in every neighborhood under the direction of social agencies.

6—Extended opportunities for girls, in the form of supervised play.

These youth need rehabilitation and through a program of rehabilitation, the city will be able to recruit thousands of young fighting people for the nation's war effort.

After conducting a Daily Worker Reporter on a tour of the neighborhood, it was discovered that his assertions were an understatement of the facts.

There are at least a dozen gin-mills and pool rooms scattered throughout the area where youngsters both girls and boys as young as 15 years of age hang out with complete impunity.

And more, the Daily Worker Reporter came across a number of them staggering under the influence of liquor. The children fraternize with adults in the bars. They are subjected to the most vile kind of environment. Profanity has full fling.

Breeding ground for fascism! Sure!

But there's a reason.

These youngsters live in a area where recreational facilities are nil. With the recent closing of six more play centers, South Bronx youth have been left to wander aimlessly on the streets.

They wandered aimlessly only until Coughlinite stogies and Joe McWilliams got hold of them. Then they were given an aim . . . the aim of Coughlin . . . to foment clashes between Gentiles and Jews.

The Daily Worker Reporter in a discussion with a playground director learned that degenerates molest girls in a few of the playgrounds still in existence.

A complete sociological exposition of prevailing conditions in the South Bronx would take unlimited space here.

Here are a few proposals made by the Bronx Council of Social Agencies which would help change the South Bronx from an incubator

of the fifth column into an asset to the war effort.

1—Parent educational groups devoted to discussion of child welfare.

2—Child workshops and arts and crafts classes.

3—Extension of hospital facilities which at present are inadequate.

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These youth need rehabilitation and through a program of rehabilitation, the city will be able to recruit thousands of young fighting people for the nation's war effort.

ALP Backs East Side Republican Candidate

A novel political situation developed on the Lower East Side when it was announced today that the American Labor Party Club of the 6th AD would campaign against the Democratic Assembly candidate who had won the ALP designation in the recent primary and would support his opponent, Jacob W. Abraham.

The Democrat, Sidney Moses, won both the Democratic and ALP nominations over the incumbent Assemblyman, Morris M. Mintz who had been denied renomination by the Democratic organization of the district. Mr. Mintz was, however, the choice of the American Labor Party Club and his defeat in a hard-fought and bitter primary was resented by many ALPers as a "Tammian invasion of the Labor Party."

In the announcement of the decision of the Club to support Mr. Abraham, it was stated that the ALP would urge the Labor Party voters of the district to "Vote first for Abraham on the Republican line—then for all other candidates on the ALP line."

At the same time it was announced that Mr. Abraham had signed a statement giving his position on various issues before the voters. In this statement, he pledged full support to President Roosevelt's "win-the-war policies" and urged "the opening of a Second Front

Now in western Europe in order to crush Hitler's armies between the Soviet armies on the east and the British-American-Canadian armies on the west."

ALP EXPELS TWO MEMBERS

Two members of the American Labor Party club in the 6th Assembly District, Manhattan, were expelled last week, leaders of the Club announced, for "selling out" the ALP.

These two men, Robert Davis and Nathan Abramson, assisted Tammian candidate for Assembly, Sidney Moses, in capturing the ALP primary from Assemblyman Morris M. Mintz, the regular ALP designee.

In return for jobs, club leaders charged, the integrity and self-respect of the Club demanded that action be taken, they said.

Political observers saw in this action a fundamental difference between the ALP and the two major parties, where it is an accepted practice to base political activity upon personal advancement.

To Set Up Peoples' Tax Lobby

Telegrams insisting on enactment of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program were sent out yesterday by Martin Popper, secretary of the National Lawyers Guild.

Mr. Popper acted on instructions of several hundred delegates from unions, consumer organizations, civic groups, tenants' associations and other bodies who conferred on tax problems and related issues under the auspices of the Guild Saturday.

"Immediate enactment of the President's proposal to limit farm prices to parity under the existing formula, the rejection of the proposed compromise amendment to the anti-inflation bill and the defeat of the Senate Finance Committee's so-called 'poor tax' policy were unanimously advocated by the National Lawyers Guild Conference at the Hotel Commodore Saturday, Sept. 26," Mr. Popper wired.

He sent the message to President Roosevelt, Vice-President Wallace, Senators Wagner and Brown, administration leaders in the fight against inflation; Senators Barkley and McNary, majority and minority leaders, and Senator George, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Delegates at the Saturday conference approved in principle the setting up of a Peoples' Lobby which will support the President's anti-inflation program and counter-act "the insidious influences of the Big-Farmer lobby, which does not speak for the dirt farmer, and the big-business lobby, both of which sabotage the battle against inflation," Mr. Popper added.

The National Lawyers Guild would act as the centralizing agency for the Peoples' Lobby and organizations would mobilize their memberships through it for support to President Roosevelt's program.

The Guild will probably call an emergency this week meeting of all organizations which have expressed interest in the Peoples' Lobby and lay concrete plans for its immediate establishment.

Justice Dep't Told of Jim Crow Beatings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Hartford, Conn., 78-year-old president of the New England Baptist Convention and Rev. S. A. Young, 75-year-old Washington minister who were beaten by white passengers on September 8, on a southern railway train enroute to the National Baptist convention at Memphis, laid the facts this week before the Department of Justice.

Victor W. Rotnem, chief of the civil liberties section of the department, and Frank Coleman of that division, represented the Justice Department. Accompanying Reverends Jackson and Young were Reverends C. David Foster and W. H. Jernagin who were also on the train. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People arranged the interview.

After the presentation of the facts of the brutal beating of the ministers because they were passing through a white coach on their way to the dinner from the Jim Crow coach the discussion concerned chiefly the question of whether or not a federal law had been violated.

Following the conference, Mr. White revealed that in addition to the request for action by the Department of Justice the NAACP's legal committee agreed at a meeting held Sept. 21, at the Association's Washington Bureau that it would take the following additional steps: action against the southern railway and T. J. Hudson, Decatur, Ala., who assaulted the ministers, and presentation of the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation.

Printers Union To Hold War Rally Tonight

Laura Paine, only woman honoraria Brigadier General in the country, will be one of a number of prominent speakers who will address a win-the-war rally tonight sponsored by Local 447 of the Printing Pressmen's Union at Needle Trades High School, 226 W. 24th St.

Other speakers will include William S. Wilson, president of the Joint Council of the International Printing Pressmen; Ralph Wright, organizer of Typographical Union 6, City Council President Newbold Morris, Johannes Steel, news commentator, and Vincent Ferris, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The session, which starts at 8 P. M. is open to the general public and will feature an elaborate program of entertainment.

Before the Yorktown Sank



Crew members cling to the listing deck of the Yorktown just before another torpedo crashed into her. She had already suffered from bomb and torpedo hits when this photo was taken by an official Navy photographer.

New York Victory Spurs Illinois Ballot Fight

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—New York's victory in protecting constitutional ballot rights from Hitlerlike attacks has strengthened the movement in support of America's traditional right to vote in Illinois.

A growing number of leaders in the clergy, education, trade unions and other fields are protesting the action of state officials who refuse to accept the legally tendered nominating petition of the Communist Party.

A partial list of those who already sent protests includes Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, Chairman John Lapp of the Civil Liberties Committee; Robert Travis, Illinois CIO vice-president; Al Glenn, CIO regional organizer; J. Francis Stratford, attorney and secretary, National Negro Congress; Jack Robbins, founder, Boys' Brotherhood Republic; Robert March, vice-president CIO Council; Ernest De Maio, organizer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and many other prominent union leaders.

Attorneys Hart Baker, Pearl Hart, David Rothstein and Max Naiman last week filed a motion before the State Supreme Court for the Communist Party in the first legal step for a writ of mandamus to compel placing the Party's candidates on the ballot.

The lawyers seek a directing order addressed to Gov. Dwight D. Green, Auditor of Public Accounts Arthur C. Lueder, and Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes.

Because of the flagrant and shocking violation of constitutional rights and duties charged against these officials, nationally known attorneys, including Arthur Garfield Hays and A. J. Esserman, have expressed interest in the case and many participate actively later.

The motion filed before the Supreme Court charges that the officials mentioned violated their constitutional duties and the laws of the state and usurped judicial powers and functions in refusing to carry out a mandatory obligation to endorse their signatures on nominating petitions duly presented to them.

The motion further challenges the constitutionality of the election law itself, stating that because of its onerous provisions and requirements several well known and regularly organized and established minority parties and groups within the state have been compelled to abandon their efforts to nominate candidates.

The charge is finally made that while the officials concerned arbitrarily refused to endorse the nominating petitions as required by law they nevertheless did endorse the petition of another minority party, notwithstanding the fact that that petition did not fulfill all requirements.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Sept. 27.—A group of Negro and white citizens meeting here at Unity Hall have called upon President Roosevelt to intervene in the case of the three Negro soldiers who have been sentenced to die on Oct. 31 for a crime they did not commit.

A unanimous resolution pointed out that the gathering protested "the unjust conviction in a Louisiana civil court of Privates Richard Adams, Walter Bordenave and Lawrence Mitchell" and urged the President to "intervene in this case and thus cement national unity so vital in our fight against Hitlerism."

Two Army Fliers Killed in Crash

(By United Press)

Headquarters of the Eastern Defense Command announced that two Army fliers were killed when a two-place trainer plane crashed near Lanthicum Heights, Md., this afternoon.

The plane was from the Army air base for Negro fliers at Tuskegee, Ala.

NEW MASSES

presents the first of a series of five articles

BY

EARL BROWDER

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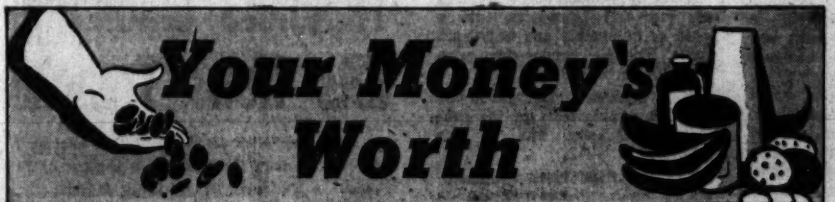
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Dress Children Warmly This Winter:

How to dress school age children this winter is a problem confronting mothers as a result of the government's program to conserve fuel. Temperatures of from 5 to 10 degrees lower than usual can be expected in most of the nation's schools if the recommendation of 65 degrees is accepted, although tests conducted by the U. S. Office of Education reveal that some school rooms have been kept even warmer than the average 70 to 75 degrees. Of 53 schools tested last winter in New York State, for example, about one-third showed temperatures of 75 degrees or over.

These predicted drops in schoolroom temperatures mean that no longer will be sufficient to bundle up the children when they start out for school—they must also be dressed warmly enough to sit for some time in a colder indoors without becoming chilled.

Several suggestions, given by textile and clothing specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, can be used by mothers to guide their planning of this winter's wardrobes for the children.

In choosing materials to be worn while sitting in cooler schoolrooms, porous weaves should be given first attention . . . knitted materials, for example, and napped fabrics. That is because the children will spend most of their school hours sitting in air which is comparatively still. And in still air the warmer constructions are those which will enmesh a lot of dead air and use it as insulation between the body and the surrounding space.

In moving air . . . outdoor air . . . a close tight weave is more important for it forms a wind-break against the breeze.

Corduroy is one type of fabric suggested by the Bureau of Home Economics as being particularly practical for this winter's school needs since it combines both the

Start a Milk Depot:

A sure-fire way to bring housewives into your Consumer Center, reports Consumer Action, is to distribute milk at low cost. At the Bronx House, a milk depot has been set up where milk can be obtained at two or three cents lower than at the stores. Several New York settlement houses and housing projects have established depots.

The milk is handled entirely by volunteers and sold within two hours after arrival—so as to eliminate storage and refrigeration costs. About 6,000 quarts a day are now being sold at depots. Many families are taking advantage of the lower prices to get more milk for every member.

Of course, the milk trusts are not cooperating in this excellent plan. The milk supplies at depots is distributed by the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative. If your consumer center is interested in starting a milk depot get in touch with the Cooperative, 35-30 36th St., Astoria. Groups outside of New York should canvass their possibilities, organize as much milk in one spot as possible, then get bids from independent milk distributors. The Cooperative will be glad to advise on procedure.

Today's Recipes

Here are some dessert recipes to meet your sugar ration:

BAKED APPLES

Wash the apples and core them without cutting through the blossom end. Place the apples in a baking dish. Fill the holes with a combination of sugar and a table syrup, and raisins, if desired. Add just enough water to keep the apples from sticking, and cover the dish. Bake in a hot oven until the apples are soft. Serve baked apples hot or cold, with or without cream.

DRIED FRUIT SANDWICH

Cook dried fruit and drain. Chop and mix with creamed butter, cottage cheese, or peanut butter. Spread between slices of bread for sandwiches.

CUSTARDS, PUDDINGS, AND SAUCES

Soft Custard

4 to 6 eggs
1 quart milk
6 tablespoons sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
Heat the milk, sugar, and salt in a double boiler. Beat the eggs lightly and mix in some of the hot milk. Pour back into the double boiler, and stir constantly until the custard coats the spoon. Remove at once from the heat, and set in a bowl of cold water. Add the vanilla.

BAKED CREAMY RICE PUDDING

3 tablespoons uncooked rice
1 quart milk
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup raisins, if desired
Wash the rice, and stir into the remaining ingredients. Pour into a baking dish, and bake for from 2 1/2 hours to 3 hours in a slow oven (350 to 300 F.). Stir 3 or 4 times during the first hour. During the long, slow cooking, the sugar in the milk caramelizes and helps to give this pudding its delicious sweet flavor.

SWEETPOTATO PIE

Heat the sweetpotatoes, milk, sugar, ginger, and salt in a double boiler. Pour some of the hot mixture into the beaten eggs, mix all together, and add the butter. Pour the hot filling into a baked pastry shell, and bake in a moderate oven (350 F.) for about 30 minutes, or until the filling sets.

Shorts:

Keep your eyes open for Victory Food Special labels that appear from time to time on certain foods.

If the strong flavor of onions is disagreeable to you, submerge them for 15 minutes in a vessel in salt water. Put one teaspoon salt for each cup of water required. Drain and use.

Sugar cost from five cents to 27 cents during last war. Lucky we have a ceiling on sugar now so that prices won't go very much over the present six to seven cents a pound freeze.

If your candy store dealer won't sell you a penny's worth of chewing gum it's because the industrial sugar rationing program is cutting down production of chewing gum to about 30 per cent.

TIME FOR HOUSE CLEANING



Pressure Needed, Says Willkie

WENDELL WILLKIE'S statement in Moscow Saturday delivers a knockout blow to the major argument upon which the fifth column in the United States has relied in trying to block the mass demand for the immediate opening of a Second Front—the "leave it to the military experts" argument.

"Personally I am now convinced we can best help by establishing a real second front in Europe with Britain at the earliest possible moment our military leaders will approve," President Roosevelt's emissary said. He then added these significant sentences:

"And perhaps some of them will need some public prodding. Next summer might be too late."

On top of that, he is reported to have explained to Russian intellectual leaders that military questions depend "to an extent that you cannot imagine here on American public opinion."

Those who oppose public agitation for a Second Front are, therefore, whether consciously or not, proposing to leave the field open for fifth columnists to create public opinion against a Second Front. Willkie's statement should be of great value in counteracting this.

The Republican leader provides an effective answer to two other false ideas which the Daily News and the New York Times in particular have been spreading these past few days.

First, there is the line that the Communists are the only ones who are for the opening of the Second Front. While hundreds of other prominent public figures and

thousands of trade union locals and officials have also expressed themselves sharply on this vital war issue, Willkie's statement at this time makes the newspapers who have taken this line ridiculous.

Governor Culbert L. Olson of California assists in making them look ridiculous by adding his voice to the demand for a Second Front "at the earliest possible moment" in his address to the California Democratic State Convention.

The second false idea that Willkie nails is that the Second Front is primarily a tactic to aid the Soviet Union. He says in his Moscow statement:

"As I have learned at first hand about the fight these people are making I have kept asking myself, 'What is the most effective way we can help win our war by helping these heroic allies?' He then proposes the opening of the Second Front, as quoted above.

This hits directly at the position of the New York Times, which has in its recent editorials attempted to draw a line between our interests and those of the Soviet people in the war against the Axis.

On top of that, Willkie says directly that the Russian front is at the same time our front and the British front, as well.

The Republican leader's Moscow statement is of prime importance at this moment in world history. It can be used as a powerful weapon in the developing movement of the people for the immediate opening of a Second Front to crush the Axis this year.

For Canadian Unity

LONG after Canada's black page, the ban on the Communist Party, is forgotten, the world will remember the heroic action of Tim Buck and 13 associated leaders who Friday walked into the office of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They asked for a test of the infamous law that every man or woman on a Toronto or Montreal street sees as injurious to the country and its war effort.

For two and one-half years Buck and many other active leaders and members of Canada's Communist Party, have had to work under cover as they rallied thousands of friends, in as patriotic an effort for Canada as any of its citizens ever waged. But as long as that infamous law remains in the statute books, that effort is limited, and Canada's national unity is weakened. The Communist Party's leaders have, therefore, surrendered themselves and have placed the issue squarely as one of national unity. They have confidence that Canada's people and, as was already shown, even some out-

standing government leaders, will see the issue as such. In lifting the ban the Canadian government would do no more than did President Roosevelt, who, also in the interest of national unity, freed Earl Browder.

Canada's ban on the Communist Party should be lifted in the interest of the cause of the United Nations. Tim Buck and the courageous men and women associated with him, should be given an opportunity to do still greater service in the fight against the Axis.

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1942

WORLD TODAY

The June Pact--III

By James S. Allen

MARK had a phrase for people who believed that debates in parliament could settle all problems. He called such people "parliamentary cretins." The same might be said of those who honestly believed that the signing of the June Pact to open a second front in 1942 settled the question.

The opponents of the war policy of coalition with the Soviet Union evidently thought otherwise. They were quick to understand that the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Soviet-American understanding providing for long-term cooperation depended above all else upon the decisive defeat of Hitler.

They also knew that the sentiment of the people and the general political situation which prevailed would make it impossible to bring about the outright repudiation of these pacts by parliamentary act. Working on the theory that pacts were made to be violated, these Munichite and defeatist elements concentrated upon rendering inoperative the decisive pact, the agreement to open a second front in 1942.

They used devious means and specious arguments, hardly ever attacking the agreement as such, but seeking to delay its realization until such a time as a second front would no longer be a decisive question for winning the war. Their main concern was to postpone a decision in the war long enough to weaken the Soviet Union to the extent that she could no longer be the main factor in assuring the defeat of Hitlerism.

The fond hope of defeatists and unconcerned Munichites was to create a situation favorable for a negotiated peace with Hitler.

THIS was the aim of the fierce propaganda which burst forth on both sides of the Atlantic while Churchill was visiting Roosevelt. The Libyan reversal was at hand and they used it.

In June, Rommel advanced 400 miles across the desert towards the Nile Valley. Tobruk, with its garrison of 25,000 men and large quantities of material, fell in a single day. In view of the great Allied strength amassed in the Middle East, much still remains to be explained about this sudden collapse.

At any rate, opponents of the Churchill policy seized upon the disaster, to force a political crisis in England, with a view to reversing the Prime Minister. Their political cronies in the United States intensified the attack upon Roosevelt.

THE Churchill government did not fall, but the Prime Minister's speech on the Libyan crisis (House of Commons, July 2) indicated that a heavy price was being paid to maintain unity with the Conservative Party.

In this remarkable speech, the Prime Minister revealed that during the Soviet counter-offensive of the winter and of May and throughout the whole period of relative military inactivity preceding the Nazi July offensive on the Eastern Front, heavy reinforcements continued to flow into the Middle and Far East.

To the Middle East, the Allies put chiefly Britain has sent: 950,000 men, 4,500 tanks, 6,000 aircraft, 5,000 pieces of artillery, 60,000 machine guns and over 100,000 mechanical vehicles.

Monthly, the Prime Minister reported, 5,000 men with the best equipment that could be provided had gone to the Far East around the Cape of Good Hope.

It takes three months for a ship to make the trip to the Middle East or to the Far East around Africa. In the time it takes for one ship to make one trip, Rommel could get at least 40 times the amount of equipment.

On the other hand, the same amount of shipping used to carry one division of men and equipment

to the Middle East could carry 28 divisions and maintain them on the continent of Europe.

If only a portion of this tremendous quantity of shipping and material had been concentrated at the decisive point against Hitler in Europe at any time since December, 1941, we would now hold victory within our grasp.

THIS revelation of the perpetual storing up of men and equipment in the empire regions showed that no real deviation from the old passive and defensive strategy had taken place, despite the radical change in the situation since June, 1941.

What was even more indicative of a frozen perspective was Churchill's remark in the same speech that "I have never shared the view that this will be a short war or that it will end in 1942."

Nor did he make any mention of the June pact to open the second front, although he spoke only three weeks after that pact had been announced and only a few days after he and Roosevelt had declared that "coming operations will divert German strength from the attack on Russia." The only reference to operations in Europe was to RAF bombings, and the only perspective presented was that of more bombings.

The Soviet role in the war was still seen as merely providing a means of gaining yet more time in order to put off decisive action. "Whatever happens," he said, the Russians "will fight to death or victory. This is a great cardinal fact at this time."

Churchill's speech provided evidence that Munichite and defeatist elements, in combination with narrow empire interests, had succeeded in holding back by their threatened governmental crisis the long overdue transition to a offensive, two-front strategy.

Shortly after, Hitler began his July offensive towards the Don.

The POLITICAL SCENE

Watch Norman Thomas

By Milton Howard

LESS than two years ago, Norman Thomas made a public appeal for a mass movement based on a negotiated peace with Nazi Germany.

Every move that Norman Thomas makes today, every word he utters, is colored by that public position he took then and which he has never disowned since.

Thomas then said: "Two or three years of war between England and Germany is more likely to see Stalin ultimately victorious than either Hitler or Churchill. Hence, Miss Freda Ullery favors a negotiated peace if and when there is any possibility of it."

"This conclusion is vitally important and ought to be pondered by those American liberals who write and talk as if the military conquest over Hitler by any sort of alliance would almost automatically save the world." (Modern Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 82).

It was this viewpoint—in which the venom is aimed not at Fascism, but at those who desire its destruction and especially at those who desired to destroy it in alliance with the Soviet Union—which explained Norman Thomas' activity in the America First movement.

SINCE the Axis attack upon the United States brought this country into the war for its very life, and brought it into association with Britain, the Soviet Union and China, Norman Thomas has not made any basic change in his political activities. On the contrary, he is still fighting, in new ways and in the most deceitful forms, for the resurrection of his Munich line, which, under present conditions, can only mean a negotiated peace with Nazi Germany.

Since Pearl Harbor, Norman Thomas socialists have officially taken a stand of pacifist defeatism with respect to America's war with the Axis; their resolution "does not give their blessing to this or any other war."

Executing this directive, Norman Thomas has pursued a career of unwavering hostility to every single measure necessary for victory. He

has even defended the "civil liberty" of pro-fascists (he berated the Government for shutting down Coughlin's Social Justice). His unique job within the Hoover-Lindbergh camp is to wage guerrilla warfare upon all anti-Axis war measures in the name of his rancid "socialism" in which the main motive is opposition to all democratic unity not to speak of Marxism.

It was almost to be expected, therefore, that it would be Norman Thomas who would be the first to attack the economic proposals of Earl Browder for a more efficient, more centralized war economy. Giving the fullest support to President Roosevelt's 7-point war economic plan, and the heartiest support to his Labor Day message against inflation, the Communist Party is urging the extension of these plans toward a real, over-all war economy. Only such an economy can end the situation where only 40 per cent of the economy is now engaged in the war.

Such a plan, obviously, entails no changes in property relations; it urges a higher degree of planning and control, for maximum output, based on existing property relations. It is the most democratic, the most progressive, and the plan most suited to the best interests of the nation in its war for survival.

BUT to Norman Thomas these are the very reasons the plan has to be fought. It is a plan calculated to make impossible the conditions of economic effectiveness in which the negotiated peace forces hope to thrive (if our war economy is disorganized they will be able to say we can't win and should "compromise").

Therefore Thomas writes even of President Roosevelt's preliminary economic anti-inflation measures that it "puts us a long step farther on the road to dictatorship." And of Browder's suggestion for a centralized war economic machinery Thomas declares, "I am not much impressed with the sincerity or wisdom of its renunciation of Socialism for the duration of the war."

There is very cunning political

strategy implied in these judgments. On the one hand, Thomas sees "dictatorship" in the most elementary forms of Government war economic control; on the other hand he demands that "Socialism" shall remain a slogan for immediate realization in the midst of a national war for survival in which all classes must unite against the common danger of national extinction.

There is a wing of pro-fascist reaction in the United States whose strategy requires that there shall be a "menace of socialism" with which they would be able to frighten the anti-Axis bourgeoisie into a panic of Munichism and negotiated peace. Thomas supplies them with his spurious "Socialism."

Thus, Thomas fulfills both of the strategic requirements of the pro-fascist monopolist wing in this country.

He helps them block the immediately necessary measures of war economy; he also perceives the peril to the Munich forces in this country if further over-all war plans are established as suggested by Browder. Since the Browder plan would place the working class in closer alliance with the bourgeoisie for the destruction of Nazi Germany, Thomas furiously insists on "socialism" as the political weapon which would disrupt this national unity without which there is the danger of negotiated peace and victory for the pro-Hitler forces.

Thomas' "socialism" would lead to the defeat of the United States and to the triumph of fascism. That is it would lead to the obliteration of all these class relationships which make possible the democratic advance of the people, and the progress of the working class.

To make "socialism" the issue in a peoples war is to play the game of the Fifth Column. It is to betray the nation, democracy, and, of course, all hope of Socialism. Lindbergh and Herbert Hoover are only too happy to see Thomas work for this kind of "Socialism." And this explains Mr. Thomas' prominence today.

Letters From Our Readers

Needed: Rubber Mat Roundup

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I've noted that almost every apartment house in the city boasts of large and heavy rubber mats and runners in the entrances and lobbies. These weigh roughly from 30 to several hundred pounds.

The White House recently set an example all of us can follow by turning their mat in for salvage and replacing it with a fibre mat which serves precisely the same purpose.

If the tenants in each house would organize and submit a collective petition to their individual landlords, New York City alone could add several million pounds to the rubber pile so sorely needed now by our government for the war effort. This would also serve as an important means of really getting the bulk of our city's residents to participate in the

general war effort and could develop into a more permanent form for continuous activity.

J. M.

Who Said We're Soft?

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am no longer very young—83 years old—and still have daily household tasks to perform which, in themselves, are sufficient to keep me in trim. However, the war situation has made me feel that so long as one has fair health one should put his shoulder to the wheel and do what we can to make our neighbors see the necessity of final victory for democracy and freedom.

To do my share I give a day a week to the local civilian office and my only child, a son is now serving Uncle Sam in the Medical Air Corps.

MRS. E. A. M.

Sweat and Blood



A husky machine operator sweats as he drives himself in his job of pipe fittings in a Midwest machine shop. He's giving the production drive his personal attention so that there will be less blood poured from his front line brothers. Metal working machinery is being turned out at the rate of \$147,000,000 a year, an increase of 78 per cent over 1941.

Worth Repeating
Negro Fighters

The "silly argument" advanced by some people in the War Department, to the effect that Negro troops cannot be integrated fully in all arms of the service with other troops until "experiments" show whether they are "good fighters," should be tossed overboard and forgotten, states an editorial in the current Oklahoma "Black Dispatch."

This Negro newspaper cites the Soviet Red Army to prove that Negroes can defeat a truly democratic fighting force, and names "Hannibal, the African," and the Haitians, Dessalines, Christophe and L'Ouverture, as having "taught the world that the art of war, the capacity for fighting and heroism" are not dependent upon "race or color."

The editorial says:

"The Russians are putting up one of the most heroic and valiant defense efforts the world has ever known. The Russians are offering the only experiment that the United Nations should examine."

"In the democratic army of the Russians can be found white, yellow, brown and black men. The Russian experiment has thrown them all together without thought of Jim Crow or discrimination. Black Tatars and Georgians, Kurds, Mongols and White Russians fight side by side with the Slavonic soldiers of the Soviet Union."

"It is the result accomplished, the effectiveness of this very definite experiment in democracy, in which the United Nations should find concern."

"We think there is something in the very definite type of utopian democracy the Russians offer citizens of the Soviet Union that has to do with the determined, stubborn and unrelenting resistance of the Muscovites. In other words, the power and strength of our government can be vitalized through a functioning of democracy."

Teachers' Union Paper Hits News Treachery

In its Sept. 19 issue the New York Teacher News takes a crack at the Daily News because of its bad effect on students. Here is what it says:

For brazen treachery, for cynical disregard of human life the Daily News editorial of Sunday, Aug. 30, is unsurpassed. Listen to what the editorial said, in part:

"Perhaps Hitler was not wholly to blame for the war. Perhaps there was a subconscious conviction in the minds of many Europeans that there were too many people in Europe anyway and that a big blood-letting might help matters."

It is no wonder that Rep. Holland of Pennsylvania in forthright language last month attacked the Daily News, along with the Chicago Tribune and the Washington Times-Herald as a threat to the war effort. "American boys will die because of the help furnished our enemies through the New York Daily News," Likewise, he asked, "How long are we going to be stabbed in the back at home while our brave soldiers, sailors and marines fight for our lives abroad?"

On the home front the News has been able to achieve immeasurable damage to morale and the understanding of the war. The greater part of our students buy the News, and although they may read it more for its entertainment than for its news, absorb unconsciously much of its disruptive poison.

These are the youth whom we must teach in clear and unmistakable terms the meaning of the war, whom we must mobilize for the gigantic tasks that face them along with the adult population, whom we must prepare for participation in a post-war world freed from the fascist menace. What does their most widely-read paper offer them?

A week before Pearl Harbor, the News asked editorially: "Why Not Appense Japan?" Since then, it has printed information which government officials condemned as helpful to the enemy: tip-offs to the Japanese that our Navy Intelligence Service was familiar with their existing codes.

The News has hinted broadly that Government bonds will be useless after the war.

It has intimated that there may be no elections in 1945.

It has suggested that Soviet Russia may betray us, that Britain tricked us into entering the war.

It has maliciously created out of thin air a "crime wave" in Harlem.

It has attacked the President as a blunderer, a demagogue, a dictator, etc.—all of which has delighted the Nazi press and furnished the Nazi short-wave broadcaster with quotable stuff.

This sort of propaganda—precisely the themes which the Government pamphlet "Divide and Conquer" lists as things that "Hitler would like us to believe"—seriously hinders the enlistment of the whole people behind the war. But its dangers for the student mind are even greater.

CARDS CRUSH CUBS TO WIN '42 FLAG!

Cooper Shades Aging Dickey

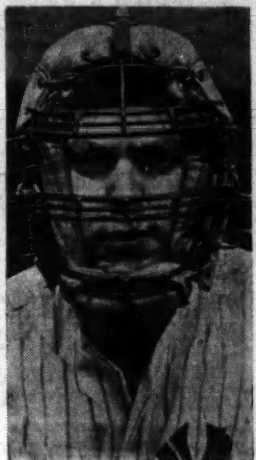
The Cardinals, in Walker Cooper, have a young catcher who is the nearest thing to Bill Dickey baseball has seen. Dickey is tall, stringy, cool, and when he bats his wrist motion gets good distance for him. In recent years, Bill lost some of his youthful power, but he can still powder the ball.

Walker and Dickey are about equal in batting averages, but Cooper's greater speed gives him an edge at the plate. Dickey's .290 average tops Cooper's by eight points, but Cooper has 32 doubles to Dickey's 13, and seven to Bill's two.

As for handling pitchers, the two men have revealed that they know all about the art of making throwers into skilled batters. The Yanks and the Cardinals are gifted with exceptional boxmen. Dickey is one of the craftiest catchers ever developed in the diamond game; Cooper has carried the young Cardinal staff into the best record a National League team can boast since 1906.

The Yankee reserves behind the bat are Rollie Hemsley and Buddy Rosar. Rollie's Yankee average is .301. He is a veteran, slow with the slowness of 35 years, but established as one of the leading receivers in the game. Rollie's work when he was hurriedly imported from Cincinnati shows that he can rise to an emergency.

Rosar, once prized as a coming star, is in the Yankee dog-house as a result of his exploit of last summer when he quit the team to take a civil service examination. Receiver. His average of .232 is his poorest in the major leagues. Ken O'Dea started life as a Cardinal, went to Chicago, then to the Giants. He has never been better than a second-stringer. Ken's arm is not of the best. His chief advantage to his team is his ability to groove long hits.



BILL DICKEY

Because of Cooper's youth, speed and harder driving power, the palm must go to him in the Series. He will catch all the games, whereas it is doubtful if Dickey can go more than four.

CARDS	
Cooper 8
Reserves 5
YANKS	
Dickey 13
Reserves 5

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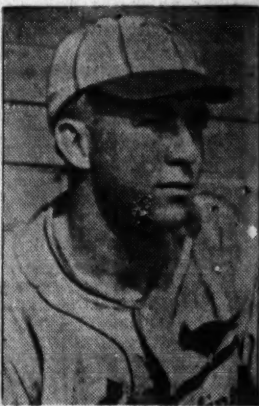
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No. 14

HAPPY!



BILLY SOUTHWORTH

Red Army Man Tops Record

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 27.—Six track athletes met recently at the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow in competition for the 20-kilometer race, among them the U.S.S.R. champion Red Army man Fedot Vanin. Vanin's time for the 20 kilometer race, 1 hour, 3 minutes, 51 seconds, was not only a new USSR record, but considerably exceeds the official world record of 1 hour, 4 minutes, 2 seconds set by the Argentinian Pablo in 1936.

Simultaneously Vanin also established new records when he covered the 15 kilometers in 8 minutes, 8 seconds; and the 18 kilometers 779 meters in 1 hour, 432 meter improvement on the old record. Vanin's victory is an important event in the summer sports season of 1942. In all, during the season Vanin established 4 long-distance records.

Vanin, who is a physical training instructor in the Red Army has now received the title of Honored Master of Sports.

Last Sunday saw the Moscow cyclists competing for the capital's championship. The first to reach the finish was Y. Chistyakov, who covered the 25 kilometers in 1 hour, 7 minutes, 45 seconds. Y. Chistyakov was second, with 1 hour, 11 minutes, 28 seconds.

Numerous sports competitions were also held in the Archa Stadium for the seamen of the British and American merchant vessels and warships. Over 500 took part in the light athletics and soccer competitions. About 20 of the contestants were over 60 years of age.

In the last few days alone football matches have been viewed by over 2,000 foreign seamen. The most interesting was the meeting between the teams of the land and naval forces which ended in a 1 to 1 draw.

This Week's Fights

Terry Young, East Side lightweight, will oppose Tony Costa of Boston in the feature bout of eight rounds at the St. Nicholas Arena tonight. The semifinal, also slated for eight sessions, will show Milton Kessler against Freddie Archer. Pete Geno of the West Side and Marvin Bryan, Dallas welterweight, will furnish the action in the star bout of eight rounds at the White Plains County Center on Tuesday night.

Game Dodgers Fight to the End

Ernie White Stars as New Champions Vault to a 9-2 Win — Durochermen Battle to Last Minute of Race

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Ernie White, one of the many sophomore flops of 1942, redeemed a mediocre season for himself by hurling and batting the Cardinals to the National League pennant via 9-2 triumph over the Cubs in the opener of a double-header before about 30,000 here today. The blonde southpaw doled out five hits, in a natty chore that may earn him a World Series starting role. His mates bore him off the field on their shoulders.

It was the first time the National League flag was decided the last day of the season since 1934, when the Cards won their last title. This marked the sixth Redbird pennant in the last 17 years.

Lean Lon Warneke, burning for revenge over the club that waived him down the river a few months back, lost a 1-0 lead, his hill job and the ball game all in the fatal fifth inning. Lon Started his own downfall by passing Kuroski. Shortstop Merullo shoved Warneke down further by misplaying Marion's double play grounder, which carried off his knee into left field.

Husky White then shattered Warneke's careless spell by pumping a single to center, scoring Kuroski. Brown sacrificed the runners ahead, and two more scored when Capt. Terry Moore, returning to the lineup for the first time in two weeks, drilled a single to center. A similar hit off Slaughter's bat sent White to the quiet clubhouse. Hi Bithorn came out of the bullpen to make Musial tap to short, but the Cub keystone combination could click off only a force out at second, scoring Moore with the fourth run.

Chicago tallied a scratchy run in the fourth, on Jimmy Brown's over-the-plate, and a legitimate tally in the seventh, both with two out. To make sure he would clinch it, Manager Billy Southworth recalled belted penners Harry Gumbert and Max Lanier in the seventh, and had Mort Cooper, the league's ace, warm up. But then the Cubs came apart at the seams in the latter half, and St. Louis streamed across four more runs to ice the issue.

In this seventh, White again singled and scored a run. Eight other Red Birds straggled to the club. Bithorn was kayaked and errors by Sturgeon and McCullough helped the champs to three unearned runs of their six all told. Vern Olsen and Jake Mooty mopped up for the bedraggled Bruins. This victory was St. Louis' 52nd of its last 51 games. Marking a drive that started on Aug. 6. That date, the Cards trailed the defending champs, the Dodgers, by ten full games.

COMMENTARY—The four Cub errors in this game made 16 misplays by Card "ponents in their last four games. . . The Yanks had better wipe all the butter off their fingers before coming here Wednesday, because these Red Birds sure can fly.

Ban Arcaro

Eddie Arcaro, star jockey, who has ridden some of the best horses of the last ten years, including Whirlaway and Shut Out, had his riding license revoked Saturday by the stewards of The Jockey Club. Arcaro was suspended last Saturday for rough work in the Cowdin Stakes aboard Occupation.

WHAT'S ON

Baltimore, Md.

OPEN A SECOND FRONT NOW! Radio Rally, Station WFER, Tuesday, Sept. 29th, 8:30 P.M. Morris Weston, TWC; Harry Connor, Patrolman, NMT; Birch O'Hair, Regional Secretary, YCL; Albert Blumberg, Secretary, Communist Party of Maryland; Chairman, Harry Scott, City Secretary, Aup. C.P. of Baltimore, and YCL.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

MANDOLIN CLASSES for beginners, children, adults to start soon! N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, non-profit, Ignace Stradivari, conductor, outstanding mandolin teachers at 4 in afternoon and evenings at 8 P.M. Instruction free to members. Membership dues \$25 yearly. Apply by mail, 108 E. 14th St., N.Y.C.

NEW DANCE GROUP STUDIO. "Where it's fun keeping fit for offense." All Modern Techniques, Ballet, Folk, Ballroom and Children's Classes. Jane Dudley, director, 17 W. 24th St. CH. 5-9291.

CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT with Leo Sussman, Morris U. Schappas, Ed Schneiderman, Louis Lerman, Dr. Joseph Wozniak, Gittel Pomerantz, Paul Aron, Max Goodman, Earl Robinson and others. \$5 fee to trade unionists. Registration today from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. School for Democracy, 11 Astor Place, O'Hanrahy 7-4884.

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Woe Is B'klyn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—This is the story of Nine Brave Men. Or should we say 23? Whatever the number, the Dodgers stood up and took it like men.

They went into today's game with the Phillies at Shibe Park knowing that the tumbrel was waiting for them, the guillotine was sharp. They held their heads high and fought like men.

As they played the fourth inning, they were one run ahead of the tallenders. The score was 2 to 1, and in St. Louis the Cubs were leading the Cards 1 to 6.

When the scoreboard showed that the Cards had scored four times they kept on fighting. But it was all in vain.

Higbe pitched. He was fair, as he has been all season. He batted well however, sending in Pee Wee Reese with a fly ball in the second, after Pee Wee had singled and had wandered to third.

Livingston's double, plus Waner's single tied it in the third. Herman and Higbe singled in the fourth and Billy came home on Walker's hit. There was still a chance.

After that, all became a blur. Camilli doubled and scored in the fifth on Galan's hit. Dolf knocked in a run to tie Johnny Mize of the Giants for the RBI title later on. But by that time, the Dodgers, winning 104 games, were ex-champions. They won, 4-3, beating Tommy Hughes. But who cares?

Such, alas, is baseball life!

The Series!

Read the Daily Worker for the best coverage of the World Series.

SCORER, the Daily Worker's special correspondent, will cover the games in St. Louis and New York.

THE STARS SPEAK, a special feature giving inside comment on the games by Joe McCarthy, Billy Southworth and members of the Yanks and Cards will appear daily.

Play-by-play stories by UNITED PRESS, comment and color by NAT LOW.

Beginning Wednesday in the Daily Worker.

Ted and Big Lom Grab 1942 Batting Crowns

As the baseball campaign winds up, two familiar figures stand at the head of the American and National League batting lists.

In the American, it is Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox. In the National League, it is big Ernie Lombardi of the Boston Braves.

Official averages show Williams hitting .367, far off the mark of .406 with which he won the title last year, but a safe 26 point edge over his teammate, Johnny Pesky. Lombardi held a 11 point lead over Reiser before Sunday's game. The Boston Braves catcher was hitting .331 against .330 for the fleet Brooklyn outfielder. Lombardi won the title in 1938 with an average of .342.

Williams also has clinched three other American League batting titles—home runs, 36; runs batted in, 137; runs scored, 141.

Howie Krist of the Cardinals held the National League pitching lead with 13 victories against three defeats. The only 20 game or better winners in the league—Morton Cooper and Johnny Beasley, both of the Cards—were fourth and third, respectively. Cooper has won 22 against seven defeats, Beasley 20 against six.

Ernie Bonham of the Yankees, one of the American League's top 20-game winners, held first place in the junior circuit with a record of 21 victories and only five defeats. Tex Hugenot of the Boston Red Sox with 21 victories

LOSES!



PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (UP).—Leo Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, said today that the best team won the National League pennant.

"We did our best, but the best team won," he said.

Yanks Get 9 Players

The New York Yankees announced Saturday the purchase of seven players from Newark and two from Kansas City, both Yankee farms. The nine men being bought up will report in the spring.

From Newark the Yankees are getting Tommy Byrne, left-handed pitcher, who won 17 out of 21, to lead the International League; George Shrinewald, second baseman, the Bronx boy who set a modern International League record for stolen bases, with 73, and Henry Majeski, third baseman, who led the league in batting with .345, 31 points higher than his nearest rival. Other acquisitions from the Bears are William Johnson, Bud Metheny, Russell Derry and Steve Souchock.

From Kansas City the Yankees are bringing up Herbert Karpel, a local boy from Richmond Hill, L. I., and Charles Wenzloff, both pitchers. Karpel, in his first year in the American Association, led the league with 11 victories and 1 loss. Wenzloff won 21 and lost 10 and was the only 20-game winner in the association.

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 000 100 100—2 3 4
St. Louis 000 040 415—9 11 2
Warneke, Bithorn (5), Olsen (7), Mooty (8) and McCullough; White and W. Cooper.

Pittsburgh 000 025 110 001—3 23 0
Cincinnati 000 100 000 000—7 12 1
Hallett, Diets (3), Lanning (7), Gernick (12) and Phelps; Derringer, Beggs (7) and Lammann.

Brooklyn 010 111 000—4 9 0
Philadelphia 001 002 000—3 10 1
Higbe, Macon (8), Webber (8), Owen; Hughes, Podgajny (8), Pearson (9) and Livingston, Warren (8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 202 000 000—6 11 1
Boston 031 003 000—7 12 1
Russo, Murphy (4), Turner (7) and Rosar, Hemsley (6); Hugenot and Peacock.

FOOTBALL RESULTS
At Washington — New York Giants 14, Washington Redskins 7.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1942

Scorer Says:

A Busy Week in the Sports World:

Fall of the House of MacPhail—Tears were in Larry MacPhail's eyes as he announced the end of his rule over the Dodgers, the fans, the National League and the baseball writers. A complex and fascinating personality passed out of sports for the duration on Wednesday evening of last week. All afternoon MacPhail had raged against the half-strike called by Umpire Barlick against Camilli in a Cincinnati game of the preceding week. He had battled with old Bill Klem, chief of the National League umpires on Tuesday. Peace was made early Wednesday, but after the game, MacPhail called the baseball writers together and delivered a lecture on what that mised decision meant. And he made it sound plausible—the Dodgers may have been beaten out of the National League flag because Barlick decided that Camilli had swung at a ball when as a matter of fact Dolf was only pulling his bat away from the plate.

The directors of the Dodgers, the gentlemen who ran the club into bankruptcy were meeting that night. MacPhail kidnapped the newsmen, carried them to supper, took them to the Dodger office, and kept them up half the night until an announcement was made.

He was in the Army. He was resigning. The future of the Dodgers players are at the end of the string. The best guessers point to Earl Mann, who has made a success as successor of the Atlanta team of the Southern Association, as MacPhail's successor. If Durocher goes into the Navy, my bet is on Fred Fitzsimmons for field captain.

Scrap Iron and the American Boy

The scrap iron drive got a boost from baseball last week when the Giants and Dodgers collected 1,000 tons, mainly from the old boys of Brooklyn and New York. On Friday 17,000 old kids raided Ebbets Field, hauled over police and ticket-takers, and raised merry carnivals. Another 11,000 took over the Polo Grounds on Saturday, raced from end to end of the stands, and finally overflowed into the field where they stopped the game. That kind of spirit and enthusiasm can be used in the war. The American boy likes to go on the offensive—and he can get there when he makes up his mind.

A Left Fielder Becomes a Right Hand

Frida's double-header between the Giants and Phillies was marked by the debut of big Hank Leiber as a pitcher. The baseball writers kidded Leiber when he began to warm up, but Hank never cracked a smile. Leiber used to pitch for the University of Arizona but has been an outfielder ever since Arlie Nehf recommended him to Bill Terry as a hard hitting right-hander ten years ago. Leiber's career as a hitter was interrupted when Bobby Feller accidentally beamed him four seasons ago. The blond titan has never really recovered from that damaging blow.

He really had some nice curves, a good fast ball, fair control and a knuckler. The ragged Phils beat him by taking advantage of his inexperience as an infielder. They bunted him into a 9-1 defeat.

The Football Season Starts in N. Y.

Far uptown at Baker Field, New Yorkers saw their first football game on Saturday when the Columbia Lions met the soldiers from Fort Monmouth and knocked them over to a tune of 39-0. The game was marked by far more attention to war problems than any ordinary baseball contest. Over \$3,000 was raised in war bond sales. The stands were crowded with soldiers. Columbia fans are dubious about the future of their team. Governor, German and DeMartini are back together with a dozen others, but the team has been badly riddled by the draft. Sophomores and freshmen are trying to fill the gaps, but the heavy schedule makes it doubtful that the Lion will win many games. Next Saturday Maine is due, and 2,500 midshipmen are to be guests. Another bond auction is scheduled and will take place.

Will the Yankees Be Let Down?

The Yankees were practicing dutifully Saturday noon at the Stadium. Your correspondent sat on the bench and watched Lefty Gomez throw batting practice. Red Ruffing was working hard, too; and the big fellow took his turn in a hot 25-minute workout. Doc Painter, the 61-year-old trainer of the Yanks sat down on the bench and talked about the Series and the future.

"The team is in great shape," said the genial Doc, who is a well-educated, intelligent chap with the vigor and appearance of a 40-year-old athlete. "Every one on the squad is ready to go without exception. The only thing that bothers me is that the boys haven't played much ball this week. They have been idle since Thursday, and need to stay on edge."

The regular infield went out for practice. "I've had a nostalgia feeling these past weeks. The Yanks you see out there are playing. They've set the style for baseball for ten years, and this is the last time we'll be able to see some of them. Rolfe is going to be coach at Yale. Hasset and Rizzuto will be in the Army. And Joe Gordon, who is married and has kids, is a many-side fellow who may take it into his head that he's needed more in the war than on the diamond. He may get a job in an aircraft factory, or he may enlist."

Painter discussed the war and agreed warmly with your correspondent when he said that the best way to guarantee the continuance of baseball as well as all or any of our American customs is to open that Second Front and to open it quick. "See, these Russians must be helped to hold onto Stalin-grad," Doc said.

Then Bill Dickey came up. "I've got something in my eye, Doc," he said. "Can you take it out?"

And the genial trainer went back to work.

Will Harris Boss Flock?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Stanley (Bucky) Harris, forty-five-year-old manager of the Washington Senators, Saturday turned in his resignation to Clark Griffith after thirteen years' service as pilot of the now seventh-place American League team.

The onetime "boy wonder" of a more impressive era in Washington baseball said only concerning his future plans that he was "taking at this early date with the hope that if there is an opening in baseball for me I will be free to consider it."

Rumors are current that Bucky may succeed Leo Durocher as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, should the fiery Leo decide to enlist in the Navy.

The Amerks were dropped last week reducing the league to six teams.

Madison Square Garden, New York, where Brooklyn played its home games, had refused to give the team playing dates, Dutton charged.

"We didn't quit, we were scuttled," he asserted. "We had every reason to believe that the Americans would get Madison Square Garden dates as usual."

Dutton said that if he had been given sufficient warning he would have transferred his franchise to Buffalo.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum per word)

1 time50
2 times75
3 times 1.00
4 times 1.25
5 times 1.50
6 times 1.75
7 times 2.00
8 times 2.25
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99 times 25.00
100 times 25.25

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